Nippon Will Be the Cradle
Of a New Civilization

Nippon Times
Evening

Nippon's Unity Means
The Victory of Asia

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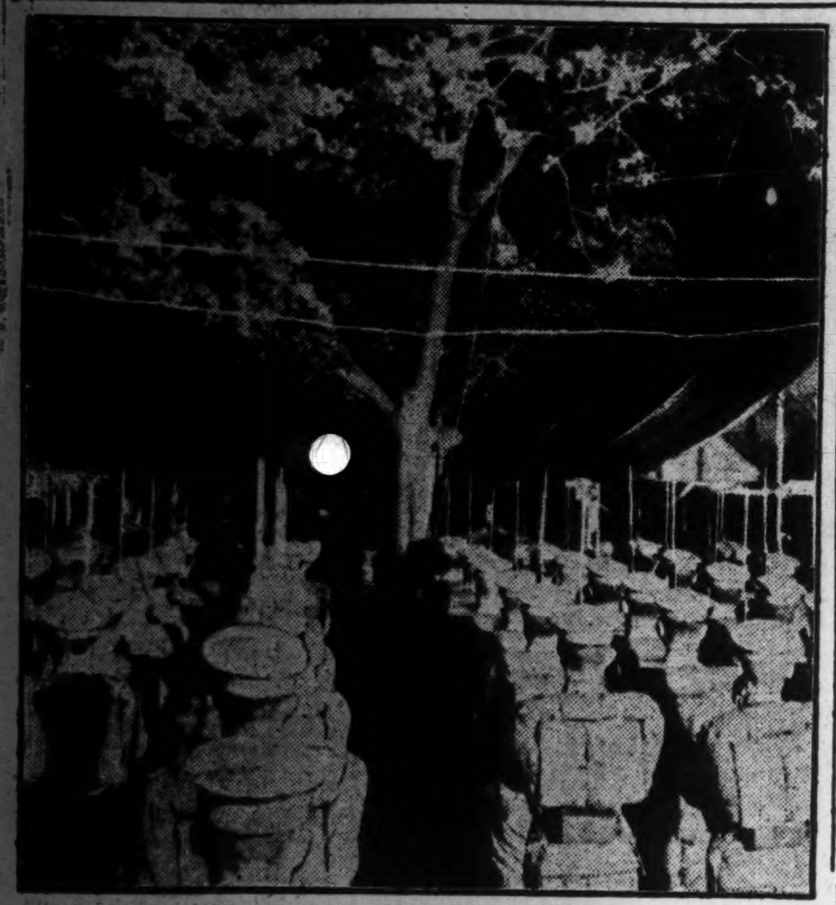
War Heroes Saluted



Amid the solemn and hushed darkness of the cherry blossom-scented night, the heroic souls of 19,987 Japanese warriors, who had offered their full meed of devotion to their Emperor and country, were enshrined in the hallowed precincts of Yasukuni Shrine, last evening, as thousands of the war-bereaved worshipped in tears of joy over the supreme honor conferred upon their dear ones. Shown above is the guard of honor presenting arms in silent respect to their departed comrades.

Press Comments

Friday, April 23

ASAHI—New Information Chief; Peace Offer Rumor
MAINICHI—Diplomacy and Propaganda

New Information Chief

ASAHI—One of the essential factors for victory is to know the enemy as well as one's own side, as the Ancients said. The mission of the Board of Information lies precisely in that, to know everything about the enemy as well as about our own country. Of course, in matters relating to strategy its work will be guided by instructions from and in consultation with the Imperial Headquarters but for its own part it must have profound and unshakable conviction in regard to the fundamentals of the "Imperial War" and an irrevocable policy based on it. At the same time it must be prepared to move with lightning rapidity and precision according to the exigencies of the moment. Such a character and attitude of preparedness and efficiency can only be cultivated by constant attention to all the changes, big and small, taking place in enemy countries. It must be fully conversant with the affairs at home, the psychology of the people and the like so that it may be able to supply just the information needed to enlighten or inspire them.

What is important for these undertakings above all is to make adjustments wherever necessary in the home front. This will enable further strengthening to be effected in the unity of Greater East Asia and in the ties of amity with our Allies. The basic principle that must guide such adjustments is, of course, our faith in the national polity.

The production of aircraft and shells can be boosted both in volume and quality by the infusion of such a spirit into industry. How much the more so in the field of ideological war! Only a house in perfect order can exercise the strength and develop the daring needed to overthrow a group of enemies propelled by overmastering greed and inordinate ambitions.

It is the earnest hope of us who congratulate Eiji Amau on his appointment as President of the Board of Information that he makes his start with the sort of deep insight we have attempted to delineate in the foregoing. To know others as one knows himself, such is the principle of politics as well as strategy. Everything that the Board does should be based on an intimate knowledge of the people's psychology, so that it may incite and inspire them to greater heights of achievements. Not only should it by this means secure harmony within but also harmony with all the rest of East Asia and with all our Allies.

It is best that there should be as little argument as possible. Dogmas are best not uttered at all. Tap the right place and be concrete at all times. Be generous and kind and take care to nourish the spontaneous initiative of the people. Let the people know the facts to the maximum limit. Every Japanese is now fighting in the spirit of soldiers at the front. The vehicles of opinion, the press, are also fighting in that spirit. The vehicles of information and opinion have been firing all along the front for years.

Peace Offer Rumor

ASAHI—Intent on deceiving the world, the Anglo-American propaganda machinery went into action on April 16 to spread false rumors regarding peace efforts by making distorted use of the speech delivered by Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco G. Jordana on the occasion of the 450th anniversary of the return of Columbus at Barcelona.

The department of information of the German Foreign Office on April 20 repudiated any knowledge of any Spanish peace proposal, ascribing such a rumor to sheer fabrication by London and declared anew the determination of the Reich and its Allies to continue the war until the final victory is won. Merely by perusing the texts of the speech delivered by General Francisco Franco in the Spanish National Assembly or that of Foreign Minister Jordana in question, it is clear that there could be no talk of peace in the present circumstances.

It is not likely that Spain would make any such premature move as to propose peace unless the United States and Britain severed relations with the Soviet Union. Having been torn by a civil strife between July, 1936 and March 1939 suffered in order to keep Bolshevism out of Spain, it stands to reason that the country should be anti-Communistic. In fact, it has sent a Blue Division to fight on the German-Soviet front. Thus the existence

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John Roosevelt 'Faws Down and Goes Boom' As Turkish Notable's Son Handy with Mitts

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 22.—John A. Roosevelt, the third son of the American President, was completely knocked out in a bout with the son of the Turkish Home Minister Redshep Peker, when the former started a fracas in one of Ankara's dance halls, according to reports reaching here from Ankara.

While the Turkish Home Minister's son was dancing at the Ankara Palace, one of the best hotels in the city, a certain drunken American air force officer, who proved to be none other than President Roosevelt's third son, lurched into the room and commenced to act in a rowdy manner, finally pitching himself on to the Turkish Home Minister's son, who being a very expert pugilist soon laid his opponent prone on the floor as well as the other Americans who rushed to the rescue.

However, the incident, inasmuch as it involved a prominent Turkish family, stirred up considerable commotion in Ankara society circles, and the American Ambassador to Turkey Laurence Steinhardt was compelled to accompany John Roosevelt to offer their apologies to the Turkish Home Minister, although Ambassador Steinhardt refuses to disclose the name and persists in glossing over the incident as a case of "one American youth."

GERMANS PUSH VIGOROUS DRIVE IN KUBAN AREA

Fierce Clashes Rage On Air and Land--77 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 22.—Operations around the mouth of the Kuban River are being continued with added intensity, with the German forces endeavoring to enlarge the wedge that they had driven into the Soviet defense line and the Soviet forces trying to hold out with powerful reinforcements detailed from the rear, according to field dispatches.

Particularly severe are the activities of the German and Soviet air forces in this sector. It is reported that German fighters, in collaboration with the Rumanian, Croatian and Slovakian air forces, shot down 51 Soviet planes on Wednesday. Meanwhile, the Soviets admitted that they had lost 42 planes in this sector on the same day.

Germans Start Offensive

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, April 21.—Since April 19 the German forces commenced a great offensive operation in the Kuban area and fierce fighting is now developing there.

German Alpine Corps particularly started a big offensive against the Soviet troops in the triangle area of Kuban River and after repulsing the Soviet forces, occupied several positions in the forested heights in the suburbs of Novorossisk yesterday.

77 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, April 22.—The Soviet air force lost a total of 77 planes on the Eastern Front on Wednesday, while three Soviet freighters were sunk by German light warcraft in Caucasian waters, it was announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters today.

Twenty out of the 77 planes lost by the enemy were shot down by Finnish fighters, the communique

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ATTLEE TRIES TO PACIFY ANZACS WITH ROSY WORDS

Says Britain Considers Pacific War Important

Domei

LISBON, April 22.—British authorities are now eagerly trying to pacify Australia and New Zealand, which have been expressing discontentment over the attitude of the anti-Axis forces in giving first importance to the European front, according to London reports.

In this connection, British Deputy Premier Clement R. Attlee in explaining that the British Government is not neglecting the Pacific front declared,

"Britain is seriously concerned about the East Asian war situation and like the peoples of Australia and New Zealand, admit the importance of the East Asia front.

"We realize that if Japan were to control East Asia, it would bring us serious calamity. We are confident that the fighting strength of the anti-Axis side will be gradually increased. Preparations against the Japanese Forces are also being steadily made."

Fishing Boats Attacked

Domei

BERLIN, April 22.—A Norwegian fisherman who barely escaped death after his boat was attacked by a Soviet submarine and who was later saved by German naval forces, related that on the afternoon of April 12, three Norwegian fishing boats were suddenly attacked by a Soviet submarine and that one boat was sunk and the others seriously damaged, causing the death of nine fishermen and injuries to four.

Foe Loses 4,500 Tanks

Domei

BERLIN, April 22.—Since the beginning of the Libyan war in the autumn of 1940 up to April 18 this year, British and anti-Axis forces lost 4,500 tanks, according to the German authorities. Of the total number, 2,734 tanks were lost between September 25, 1942 and April 18, 1943.

Japanese Again Raid Base in New Guinea

Domei

LISBON, April 22.—Japanese Air Units bombed the anti-Axis base in the southeastern section of New Guinea last night, taking advantage of the moonlight, and damaged various facilities on land, the Anti-Axis Headquarters announced, according to Melbourne reports

BRITISH SEIZE ARMS IN IRAN

Blame Sabotage as Reason for Confiscation of all Arms

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 22.—The confiscation of all military equipment in Iran by British forces was suddenly announced by Lieutenant-General Henry R. Pownall, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Iran, according to Teheran reports. This declaration was broadcast to the entire territory of Iran yesterday.

Trample Iranian Rights

In another dispatch to Domei, it is reported the British are now having their own way in Iran in utter disregard of Iranian sovereignty. In fact, for this matter, both Britain and the United States are vying with each other, displaying their ugly imperialistic aggression.

A Teheran dispatch verifying the report from Istanbul reveals that the Headquarters of the British Expeditionary Forces in Iran, issuing a special proclamation on Wednesday, declared: "British forces will confiscate and eventually occupy the Iranian military establishments."

The proclamation was broadcast to the entire Iranian territory over the radio the same day in the following vein:

"The incidents of assault against the British army, sabotage, and various other affairs of intrigue have no indication of early termination; on the contrary, they have a tendency of further intensification. The British army authorities think that the Iranian Government has no power of oppressing these deplor-

(Continued on Page 2)

General Yeh for Japan

Domei

NANKING, April 22.—In order to strengthen further the wartime structure of the National Government of China by inspecting military conditions in Japan, a party of 10 leading Chinese military figures headed by General Yeh Peng, head of the Army Section of the National Government's Military Commission, left here at 4 p.m. today.

The party will visit Japan by way of North China and Manchoukuo.

HOME MINISTRY FILLS 3 POSTS WITH ABLE MEN

Karasawa New Vice-Minister--2 Police Officials Selected

Three important appointments in the Home Ministry were announced by the Cabinet yesterday.

Toshiki Karasawa, member of the House of Peers, was appointed Home Vice-Minister, Kingo Machimura, Governor of Toyama Prefecture, was made Director of the Police Affairs Bureau and Yoshitomo Susukida, Governor of Kagoshima Prefecture, was promoted to the post of Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board.

Kisaburo Ando, new Home Minister, tried to induce Vice-Minister Iwao Yamazaki, Director Shigeo Miyoshi of the Police Bureau and Chief Tokiji Yoshinaga of the Metropolitan Police Board, who had tendered their resignations following the retirement of former Home Minister Michio Yuzawa, to remain in their respective posts, but as they refused to comply with his request, the above selections were made.

It is also reported that changes in prefectural governors will be announced shortly.

Graduating from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1915, Mr. Karasaka entered the service of the Home Ministry. After occupying various important posts in that Ministry, he was made Director of the Public Works Bureau in 1932 and Director of the Police Bureau in 1934. He retired from Government service in March, 1936. In the Abe Cabinet he held the post of Director of the Legislative Bureau, and in January, 1940, he was made a member of the House of Peers.

Mr. Susukida, new Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, also

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Itagaki Gets New Post

Dr. Seisan Itagaki, Professor of the Medical Department of Kyushu Imperial University, who was appointed Chief Civil Administrator by the War Ministry, is scheduled to head the newly-created Djakarta Medical College as president it was revealed in Fukuoka on Thursday, stated Domei.

Dr. Itagaki, who is an elder brother of General Seishiro Itagaki, Commander of the Japanese Army in Chosen, is 62 years of age and has been professor of the medical course of Kyushu Imperial University for 34 years.

Hidaka Reaches Budapest

Domei

BUDAPEST, April 22.—Ambassador Shinrokuro Hidaka to Rome arrived at Budapest from Sofia today, and he is expected to leave for Rome Saturday.

Chile Diplomats Here Well-Treated; Reciprocity Is Expected, Says Hori

Chile's diplomatic repersentatives now in Japanese hands are receiving generous and fair treatment and the Imperial Japanese Government expects that the Japanese diplomats in Chile will be extended the same consideration on the principle of reciprocity, stated Spokesman Tomokazu Hori in his conference with foreign correspondents this morning. The full text of his statement follows:

"According to a press report from Buenos Aires under the date of April 14, the Chilean Government has made an announcement to the effect that former Chilean Consul-General in Shanghai has been arrested by the Japanese authorities and confined to his official residence similarly as the former Chilean Minister in Tokyo.

"Upon receipt of the official communication of the Chilean Government regarding their "suspension" of diplomatic relations with Japan on January 22 last, the Japanese Government took the normal steps to suspend the functions of the Chilean Legation in Tokyo and the Chilean Consulate-General in Shanghai. However, insofar as the persons of the Minister and the Consul-General are concerned, the Japanese Government have been according them very generous treatment so as to enable them to spend as comfortable and pleasant a private life as possible. They are enjoying now nearly the same degree of freedom in their private life as before the diplomatic rupture.

"With respect to Chilean nationals residing in Japan and in territories within the reach of our authority, the Japanese Government are allowing them the maximum degree of liberty and no measures whatever, such as interning them, have been taken.

"On the other hand, however, the treatment given by the Chilean Government to our diplomats and nationals do not compare with the generous considerations shown by Japan. They have ordered the involuntary and compulsory removal of scores of Japanese residing in the neighborhood of Santiago and Valparaiso, immediately after the severance of relations, to more than ten different places in Chile under the absurd and groundless pretext that some of them were soldiers. Such an action on the part of Chile must be regarded as totally unwarranted.

"If the reported announcement of the Chilean Government regarding the treatment of their diplomatic and consular officials by the Japanese authorities were true, we cannot but regard it as a fabrication made at the instigation of the United States with the desire to justify the unfair and unreasonable treatment of Japanese diplomats and nationals in Chile and we expect the Chilean Government's complete observance of the principle of reciprocity."

FULL CONFIDENCE VOICED IN AMAU-MURATA LINEUP

Are Right Men for Job, Say Political Observers

Expressing great confidence in Eiji Amau and Goro Murata, Governor of Gumma Prefecture, new President and Vice-president respectively of the Board of Information, political observers here here declared that the right men have been placed in the right place.

With the development of thought warfare in parallel with the armed conflicts in the War of Greater East Asia, the importance of the part which the Board of Information plays has been increased tremendously, these quarters said.

While paying high tribute to the activities displayed by Masayuki Tani and Kiwao Okumura, retiring President and Vice-President respectively of the Board of Information, the observers asserted that the Board of Information in the past felt the advisability of having a full-time president to increase its activities to the maximum extent.

Dickson to Make Report

Domei

LISBON, April 22.—Australian Minister to the United States, Owen Dickson, returned to Canberra today, where he is expected to report to Premier John Curtin on the condition in the United States, according to Canberra reports.

P.I. WILL FETE MAY 7 AS NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Is Memorable Day Of Corregidor's Fall

Domei

MANILA, April 22.—It has been officially decided to set aside May 7 as a new national holiday called the "New Philippines Day" in commemoration of the return of peace and order to the islands with the fall of Corregidor to the Japanese Forces on that day a year ago, according to an official announcement made by Jorge B. Vargas, Chief Administrator of the Philippines Executive Commission.

In a statement commenting on the significance of the new national holiday, Jorge Vargas declared that the fall of Corregidor to the Japanese Forces on May 7 a year ago marked the end of United States-Philippines relations as well as the rebirth of the Philippines as an Asiatic nation. Inasmuch as peace and order was rapidly restored throughout the Philippines subsequent to that memorable date, it is only fitting that May 7 be set aside as a new national holiday.

Wallace Reaches Bogota

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 22.—United States Vice-President Henry Wallace, who is now travelling through South America, arrived at Bogota, capital of Colombia today.

U.S. BARES 'FLOP RAID' DETAILS

Glaring Inconsistencies Noted in Report Hurriedly Concocted by Enemy Authorities; Doolittle 'In Doghouse' for Doing Nothing

The United States War Department's announcement regarding the April 18 air raid on the Japanese mainland made at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, apparently prompted by the publication of detailed accounts of the same raid by Major-General Nakao Yahagi, which were broadcast to America at 8:30 p.m. on Tuesday, contains in itself various ludicrous contradictions and absurdities which again demonstrate the deceptive nature of the statements issued by Washington authorities.

In the first place, the announcement states that 64 out of the 80 participants in the raid reached areas outside the Japanese-occupied regions. In the very same announcement, however, it is declared that all the aircraft that took part in the raid except the one that reached Soviet territory had been damaged.

Again, the announcement boastingly declares that to conceal the secret of the new bomb-sights, in case of forced landings on Japanese territory, cheap apparatus had been substituted. It is quite amusing that the authorities of the American air force should have been so cautious about the "secret," for American aircraft of various types have been and are being shot down on every front within Greater East Asia fully exposing the "secrets" of the American arms and aircraft.

More Harm Than Good

The "illuminating" announcement also states that the American raiders invaded the Japanese mainland at a low altitude to avoid discovery and anti-aircraft gunfire as well as to make their bombings accurate. Low altitude bombing, however, is the worst method for the missiles are liable to be dropped blindly. And in this respect, the American airmen have exposed their incompetency.

In short, the contents of the War Department's announcement glaringly prove that it is a patched-up production hurriedly issued by the American authorities who had been utterly confounded by the lightning expose of the Japanese military authorities.

It corroborates with Major-General Yahagi's lucid statement in many points and as such, has served only to substantiate the peerless accuracy of the Imperial Headquarters' communiques and, on the other hand, has further provoked the dissatisfaction of the American public.

It is at once pitiable and amusing to see the United States army authorities frantically trying to camouflage the complete failure of the air raid on Tokyo.

It may be mentioned in this connection that Major-General James Doolittle, commander of the American air force that carried out the Tokyo raid, had been esteemed as "national hero" but was later assigned to an African post as the failure of the same raid began to leak out, and is now displaying his true mettle as "Major-General Donothing."

Raid Details Given

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 21.—The United States War Department issued the following announcement in connection with the air raid on Japan last April, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

It was formerly announced that the planes which raided the Japanese mainland took off from a mythical land mentioned in a novel, "The Lost Horizon," but in reality, they hopped off from the aircraft-carrier, "Hornet." All the participating planes, with the exception of one craft which landed on Soviet territory, were damaged.

The "Hornet" transported the army aviators to a spot approximately 800 miles away from Tokyo. Of the 80 members who took part in the raid, 64 landed on territories other than those occupied by the Japanese Forces. The planes used were the twin-motored North American type and the objectives were the munition plants, dockyards, railway stations and oil refineries in Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe and Osaka. After the raid, the planes were to land at a special field on the China continent, but general circumstances prevailing at the time prevented the pilots from reaching the specified place.

Thus, some of the bombers landed on Japanese-occupied territories in China while others were forced down on seas near the Chinese coast and all craft were damaged save for one which landed on Soviet territory.

Intensive Preparations

The raid was planned one month after the Japanese forces assaulted Pearl Harbor, and selected men and officers under Colonel James Doolittle (now Major-General) were to take part. Three months of training was given these men in preparation for the raid, and the wind-up training was given in Florida. Special experience was needed as it was the first time in which medium bombers were to take off from an aircraft-carrier.

White lines were drawn on the airfield and men and officers were trained to hop off in mass from the shortest possible distance. The participants studied the course and the objectives from maps and pictures and the original sights were replaced by those invented by Major C. R. Greene which could be pro-

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AOKI IS HONORED ON THAI VISIT; MEETS LEADERS

Courtesy Calls Made On Dignitaries--Functions Attended

Domei

BANGKOK, April 22.—Visiting Japanese Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki and his party paid homage before the Emerald Buddha at 2 p.m. after lunching with Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Bangkok, and staff members of the Japanese Embassy.

After paying homage, Minister Aoki and his suite members registered their names at the Royal Palace and at the Regency Office.

Then the Japanese Minister and his party made a round of courtesy visits on Thai Premier Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram, Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan and other dignitaries.

From 6 p.m., Minister Aoki received Premier Songkhram and Foreign Minister Wathakan, who returned the courtesy visit, at his headquarters.

The visiting Japanese Minister in the evening was guest at a welcome dinner given in his honor by Foreign Minister Wathakan at the Foreign Office.

Reaches Thailand

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BANGKOK, April 22.—Having completed his tour of inspection in French Indo-China, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, arrived here safely at 9:40 a.m. (Thai Time) today.

On his arrival Minister Aoki was welcomed by Thai and local Japanese officials and dignitaries including Ambassador to Bangkok Teiji Tsubokami, military and naval attaches to the local Japanese Embassy, counselors, other members of the Embassy staff, Thai Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan and others as well as by local Japanese residents.

The visiting Minister shook hands with Ambassador Tsubokami and then with Foreign Minister Watha-

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New Transport Setup Due For Tientsin, Shanhaikwan

Domei

TIENTSIN, April 22.—The movement of cargo imported from Japan, Chosen and Manchoukuo into North China is expected to be accelerated greatly through a bonded transportation system which will be enforced between Tientsin and Shanhaikwan, effective June 1.

Under the new system, it was revealed, the Tientsin Customs Office will establish a bonded warehouse in Tientsin, where customs inspection activities will be conducted by officials of the Shanhaikwan Customs Office.

Experts believe that the inauguration of the new system will serve to abolish the accumulation of cargo, shorten the time for transportation and simplify customs procedure, thereby greatly promoting transportation efficiency.

They consider that economic relations among Japan, Manchoukuo and China will be further cemented by the improvement of transportation between Tientsin and Shanhaikwan.

Turks Back From Tunisia

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 22.—The Turkish Military Mission which has been inspecting the battle fronts in Tunisia reached Cairo on its way home yesterday, according to Cairo reports.

It is also reported from Ankara that the Turkish Government will dispatch another military mission composed of air officers to Tunisia and the party will leave Turkey for Egypt within a few days.

Chiang's Party in Turkey

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 22.—The Chungking Military Mission now visiting Turkey conferred yesterday with Turkish Premier Sukru Saracoglu, Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu and Chief of Turkish General Staff Field-Marshal Fevzi Cakmak, according to reports from Ankara. The mission will leave Ankara on April 26 for the Soviet, it is also reported.

S. AFRICA ACTION ROUSES INDIANS

Discriminatory Bill Hit by Jinnah--Will Aggravate Situation

Domei

LISBON, April 22.—The introduction to the Parliament of the Union of South Africa of the bill prohibiting Indians from buying land in Transvaal and Natal states in the Union of South Africa has been received with indignation in India, adding oil to the fire of anti-British sentiment there.

Referring to the bill, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, declared that if the bill should be passed, it will exercise an aggravating effect on the relations between India and the Union of South Africa.

A firmer attitude has been taken toward the issue by the Indian National Congress which declared:

"Indian soldiers are now fighting against the Axis forces on the Tunisian Front to secure the safety of the people of the Union of South Africa. In spite of that the Government of the Union of South Africa has deemed it necessary to put before the Parliament a bill aimed at excluding the Indians. Evidently this measure has the nature of racial discrimination."

Meanwhile, a dispatch to the Times, London, on April 17, revealed the threatening atmosphere prevailing in India over the same bill as follows:

"The process of discussion in the Parliament of the Union of South Africa has become the subject of serious concern in India and strong antagonism against the Union of South Africa is daily mounting among all circles in India. Meanwhile, strong antipathy toward Indian residents is prevalent among the general public in South Africa.

"The idea is universal in India that the bill was introduced not because of economic necessity, as has been announced by the authorities of the Union of South Africa, but for racial reasons."

Press Comments

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of an anti-Communistic Spain, like Poland with its troublesome border issue, is a source of a headache to the United States and Britain in their relations with the Soviet Union.

Naturally, there can be no question that given a suitable opportunity the Madrid Government is willing to act as mediator for peace. Chief of State Franco, however, has predicted a long war and has urged the nation to make adjustments at home precisely in order that it would be prepared when the time comes to do its bit in the cause of world peace. He never tires of emphasizing his repudiation of Bolshevism. Though Minister Jordana's speech at Barcelona should be regarded as an amplication of General Franco's address in the National Assembly, Anglo-American propaganda merely has picked out a passage concerning peace and concocted something altogether different from the original and broadcast it as the Spanish Minister's words. Moreover, it clipped out the sharp criticism of Communism contained in the same speech which was quite embrassing to them in their present anxiety to keep in the good graces of the Soviet Union.

There is nothing they can do, of course, to influence the iron will of Japan, Germany and Italy to prosecute the war to the very end. Foreign Minister Jordana has suggested in his speech, too, the ridiculous farce contained in the Anglo-American Casablanca statement regarding an "unconditional surrender" that they would impose on the Axis. The German Government in taking the trouble to make a rejoinder at all to such childish propaganda simply wished to warn the unwary against stepping on the trap set by them.

Diplomacy and Propaganda

MAINICHI—One of the main aims of the reconstruction of the Cabinet just effected is said to lie in the strengthening of the diplomatic front. In the light of precedents and caliber, no more suitable person could have been found than Mamoru Shigemitsu as Foreign Minister. For this reason expectations are big both at home and abroad as regards the policy he will pursue and the manner in which he will do so.

Confronted with the most momentous situation in the Empire's history, the people have been hoping that the diplomatic front would be equal to the great mission charged on it. They hoped that the Foreign Office would secure an able and far-sighted leader to set it going at the maximum of efficiency. It is at such a time that Mr. Shigemitsu has come on the scene. His responsibilities are all the heavier. No doubt his experience as Ambassador to the Court of St. James at the time of the outbreak of the European War and as Ambassador to Nanking in the thick of the development of the new Japanese policy toward China has well-equipped him with the understanding of the gravity and complexity of wartime diplomacy. The Empire's policy is immutable but the field of diplomatic activity is nonetheless wide inasmuch as the heroic and lofty war aims of Japan must be driven home throughout the world. We hope that the Foreign Office will swing into total action under the leadership of the new Minister.

Another harvest of the Cabinet reconstruction is the appointment of a full-time President of the Board of Information. As we have pointed out more than once, it is unreasonable to expect much to be done by a President of the Board of Information who is at the same time Foreign Minister on account of both the quantity and quality of work that is involved. Gathering of information and disseminating of propaganda are no easy task in war time, as the new President Amau has declared.

The United States and Britain are past-masters in the art, so that much ingenuity and invention is required on the part of a machinery that seeks to offset their poisonous fumes. As Mr. Amau himself has pointed out, harmony at home is the first requisite for victory. In this sense the home front must be strengthened more than ever. The stronger the home front the more effective will be our foreign propaganda. President Amau does well in dwelling on this point and in seeking the understanding and collaboration of the people in this regard.

We hope that the whole Board will broaden its outlook and listen to the constructive opinions of the people with an open mind, so that the propaganda front may be extended and bolstered.

Reich Bombers Blast Aberdeen in Scotland

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, April 23.—A unit of German bombers attacked Aberdeen, Scotland, last evening and dropping incendiary and explosive bombs seriously damaged the city with fires starting at various places, it was announced by the German authorities today.

CAPTAIN SATO INSPECTS PROGRESS IN S. BORNEO

Also Makes Visit To New Guinea

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BANJERMASIN, April 21.—His Majesty the Emperor's Aide de Camp, Captain Jisaburo Sato, who had been dispatched to inspect the progress of the military administration in South Borneo, arrived at Banjermasin on April 4, and after a two-day inspection tour departed for Balik Papan on April 6, arriving there the same day.

After a careful survey of the condition of the Japanese administration of the island, the status of the native inhabitants, economic development and the progress made in other fields of endeavor in South Borneo, since occupation by the Imperial Forces about a year ago, Colonel Sato left the island in the morning of April 7.

Profoundly moved by the greatness of the Imperial Consideration in dispatching an Aide de Camp to the remote regions in the South, the Imperial Forces as well as the Government and civilian officials in South Borneo, vowed afresh to give their all for the consummation of the war and endeavor their utmost for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The native inhabitants of South Borneo, likewise impressed with the magnitude of the Imperial Consideration, renewed their determination to collaborate wholeheartedly with Japan in the great task of construction.

NEW GUINEA, UNDISCLOSED PLACE, April 21.—Captain Jisaburo Sato alighted from his plane at a certain airfield at 11:50 on April 1, and immediately visited the XX Naval Corps and the New Guinea Civil Administration Headquarters. Under the guidance of the Governor-General and other officials of the Civil Administration, Colonel Sato inspected the actual condition of the development of New Guinea. He departed at 9:00 a.m. April 2 for an undisclosed destination.

Spellman in Jerusalem

Domei

LISBON, April 22.—Archbishop J. Spellman of New York, President Roosevelt's special envoy, arrived at Jerusalem yesterday afternoon from Algiers by air and it is reported that he is scheduled to leave shortly for India and China, according to reports from Cairo.

Soviet Delegates in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 22.—Soviet representatives to attend the anti-Axis food supply conference to be opened at Hot Springs, Virginia, reached the United States today, according to reports from Washington.

CANTON HOUSES 46 INTERNEES

Missionaries, Teachers Well-Pleased With Life in Camp

By a Domei Correspondent

CANTON, April 22.—Far from the hustle and bustle of the city center, here in the Civil Assembly Center established on Jauary 25 of this year by the Japanese Consulate-General on instructions of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs of Tokyo, 46 enemy nationals are living a peaceful and contented life under the protection of the Japanese authorities.

Your correspondent had the opportunity yesterday of visiting their Assembly Center and given the opportunity to report on my inspection of their living conditions there, which are in sharp contrast to the inhuman treatment given to our nationals interned in the United States and India.

The Canton Civil Assembly Center stands on the site of the former Oriental Mission Society far from the center of the city and accommodates 33 Americans and 13 Britishers.

In the list of the internees classified according to their occupations, missionaries rank first numbering 11, followed by university professors totaling six and three physicians. In addition there are two sailors. The women internees consists of six nurses and 18 wives and children of the internees already mentioned.

Given Ample Freedom

To prevent any form of espionage acts, they are being kept out of contact with the outside world. However, within the Assembly Center, they are allowed ample freedom and enjoying life.

The internees are living with their family members if they have any, while bachelor internees have the freedom to hire Chinese servants for their communal kitchen and washing.

Fruits and vegetables are also available at the canteen in the Assembly Center. The Japanese officials call roll twice a day, but outside of this do not interfere in their activities.

The enemy nationals in the Assembly Center have their own committee headed by Dr. James Henry, former professor of Lingnan University. The committee is for the maintenance of peace and order in the center. The vice-chairman is Dr. David Taffman, a missionary. Both Henry and Taffman are 62 years of age.

Accosted by your correspondent, they smilingly replied that they were reading every day to kill their time.

Noted Men Interned

Among the internees there are noted men such as Dr. William Hoffman, 47, an authority on entomology, and Dr. William Cadbury, 68, a noted authority on botany.

Not only the above two learned men but also other enemy nationals there seemed to have been contented with the life in the Assembly Center, which is well-equipped in every respect.

There is a ping pong table, phonograph, etc. in the amusement room of the Assembly Center. In addition, the internees can read such an English paper as the Hongkong News.

Outside of the Assembly Center, there is a tennis court, which was constructed by the Japanese officials in charge of the Assembly Center.

Within the eight buildings found dotted through the foliages, health facilities were complete and no gloomy atmosphere was evident as in the enemy country's internment camps.

On leaving the place, your correspondent found several persons at the entrance. I realized that they were visitors to some of the internees as I noticed a black board on which were written "Visiting hours, 9 a.m. to noon, and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. excepting Sundays and holidays."

British Seize Arms in Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

able incidents, and we have, therefore, decided to confiscate and eventually occupy all the military establishments in Iran. Furthermore, the British army will hereafter arrest suspicious men."

The intensity of the unlawful British conduct in Iran is well illustrated by a brutal incident which occurred on the day of the issuance of the said proclamation. In this incident, five innocent Teheran citizens were shot to death by British soldiers on an unscrupulous charge of having merely approached the British military telephone wire.

Aoki is Honored On Thai Visit; Meets Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

kan, who tendered greetings to Minister Aoki.

After conversing with the Japanese and Thai officials and civilians there, Minister Aoki proceeded to the Guest Hall in the city of Bangkok.

At 11 a.m., he held an interview with Japanese correspondents and Thai newspapermen. At noon, he dined with Ambassador Tsubokami and members of the Embassy staff at the Ambassador's official residence.

Given High Honor

Upon Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Kazuo Aoki, was conferred the First Class Order of the White Elephant of Thailand by Thai Premier Field-Marshal P Phibun Songkhram at the latter's official residence on Thursday afternoon.

Prior to his visit to Premier Songkhram, the visiting Minister paid homage at the Temple of the Emerald Buddha, the Guardian Deity of the Thai Royal Family, at 2 p.m. and then registered his name at the Regency and also visited Foreign Minister Wathakan at the Foreign Office.

At 2:45 p.m., he visited Premier Songkhram at his official residence to tender Japan's gratitude toward Thailand for its wholehearted co-operation in the War of Greater East Asia. Then the Thai Premier delivered a message of welcome and pledged further collaboration with Japan in the future.

After his visit to Premier Songkhram, Minister Aoki called on the President of the Assembly of People's Representative and General Phya Phahol Pholpyhayuha Sena, former Premier.

Visiting the local Japanese Embassy and the Consulate-General at 4 p.m., Minister Aoki encouraged the staff members and conferred with the authorities of the Embassy on official matters.

At 8 p.m., he was guest at the reception held at the Thai Foreign Office by Foreign Minister Wathakan.

To Enhance Ties

Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, in a press conference held at his headquarters in Bangkok at 11 a.m. on Thursday emphasized the necessity of further strengthening the cooperative relationship between Thailand and Japan and of accelerating the collaboration between the two countries.

"Thailand is the only independent country in the South," said Minister Aoki, "and, therefore, the consolidation of the relations between Thailand and Japan is all the more important for her.

"During my sojourn in this country, I will inspect the local conditions as thoroughly as time permits thereby to deepen my knowledge for strengthening the ties between Japan and Thailand."

Graduate Schools Set For Universities Here

Concrete plans for the establishment of Daigaku-in, graduate schools, in non-government universities were decided upon during the second day of the Conference of the Presidents of Imperial Universities held from 9 a.m. yesterday at the official residence of the Education Minister. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, concurrently Education Minister, Vice-Minister of Education Toyosaburo Kikuchi and others from the Education Ministry, Shozo Uchida, President of Tokyo Imperial University and eight other Imperial University presidents.

The conferees continued the discussions of the previous day on many matters evolving around the question of reform of the university law. Education Minister Tojo very earnestly questioned as well as frankly expressed his opinions throughout the meeting, particularly with respect to the new regulations for the selection of students for the Daigaku-in.

Of the many problems discussed and decided upon, the establishment of Daigaku-in in non-government universities, a question which had been pending since the last Diet session, is worthy of special note. The selection of Daigaku-in students and other concrete procedures were decided to be entrusted to the presidents of various universities, including the non-governmental.

Furthermore, in connection with the strengthening of the university organization, as one of the fundamental items in the institution of university reforms, the matter of appointment of regular deans for various departments instead of the deans concurrently holding professorships as at present, was also subjected to deliberation. After discussions on many other points the two-day conference was brought to close at 6:00 p.m.

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ARABIC NATIONS PLAN TO UNITE

Egyptian, Iraqi Heads To Hold Conference--Move Worries Britain

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 22.—Along with a tendency of the Arabs toward firm unification, the Anglo-American conflict in West Asia is likely to be further intensified.

According to a report reaching here, a Pan-Arabic Conference is scheduled to take place in Cairo in the early part of May and the Egyptian Government is pushing on necessary preparations for the parley. For making the previous arrangement, Egyptian Premier Nahas Pasha will shortly meet Iraqi Premier Nuli Said.

In this connection, an Ankara dispatch states that Premier Nahas recently sent a letter to the Iraqi Premier and in order to promote amity among the various Arabic nations, made the following proposals: (1) Abolition of the vise of passports among the various Arabic countries; (2) Unification of the teaching method at schools of the various Arabic nations; and (3) In view of the vital bearing the Cairo and Alexandria Universities have on the Arabs, applicants to these two universities should be restricted to those, who possess scholastic degrees granted them by the respective Government to which they belong.

Besides these proposals, the Egyptian Premier is also said to have expressed his opinion on the transportation as well as the means of contact between the various Arabic countries.

Britain Greatly Worried

Meanwhile, a Cairo dispatch indicates that the British authorities on the spot, in view of the important nature of the present political, economic and military situations in West Asia, are strictly guarding against the voluntary co-ordination of the various Arabic nations and are simultaneously carrying on all sorts of machinations to spread the British influence in this part of the world.

What should be particularly noted in this connection is the fact that the advance of the American influence into West Asia has become markedly evident. For instance, an Ankara dispatch reports that the United States Government several days ago announced the application of the Lease-Lend Act toward Saudi Arabia, which apparently implies that the economic right in that country has already been brought under the control of the United States.

America's sinister hand is also being extended to the Yemen Kingdom on the southern tip of the Arabian Peninsula, for economic negotiations of a certain kind are said to be now going on between the two countries.

It is pointed out that the United States' penetrating policy into the British sphere of influence is lately discernible even in such a country as Egypt where the British have predominantly swayed hitherto. America is said to be making frantic attempts to monopolize the production and export of the Egyptian cotton, and it is also reported that a number of American experts in economics and transportation have recently arrived in the Sudan district.

On top of these machinations, it is almost superfluous to mention about America's imperialistic ambition against Iran and Iraq. Consequently, the attitude that is going to be assumed by the Washington authorities toward the forthcoming Pan-Arabic Conference becomes more than obvious, and it is definitely certain that the Anglo-American conflict in West Asia will take a concrete shape very shortly.

Takasaki for Tokyo

Domei

HSINKING, April 22.—Tatsunosuke Takasaki, president of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, left here today by air for Tokyo in order to confer with officials in the Japanese capital.

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Germans Push Vigorous Drive In Kuban Area

(Continued From Page 1)

said. Two German aircraft are unaccounted for.

In the western sector of the Tunisian Front, Axis forces launched an offensive and reached their objective, causing severe damages to enemy troops.

Many prisoners and war trophies have been captured but the exact number is at present unknown. Axis forces also repulsed the enemy forces that launched an offensive yesterday in the southern sector, under the protection of powerful artillery.

Moreover, Axis forces launched several counter-attacks and attained good results. The Axis air force last night carried out raids on enemy vessels lying at anchor at various Algerian ports and also attacked hostile convoys, making direct hits on one large-sized freighter.

Meanwhile, German fighters shot down eight enemy aircraft including six bombers off the coast of the Straits of Dover. The number of enemy bombers shot down by German naval units in raids on Stettin and Rostock, North Germany, on the night of April 20 has reached 39.

Crack German planes fiercely razed all the enemy positions of the Eastern Front on Thursday.

The Germans were particularly active in the sectors of Novorossisk, Kuban estuary, and Kurusk, deaving a considerable havoc to the Soviet land forces as well as to the Red air force. It is pointed out that during this particular day alone, the Soviets lost as many as 102 planes, which brings Soviet losses to a total of 300 machines, including those downed by the Germans during the preceding five days.

In the Kuban area, German fighters shot down 51 Soviet planes, the majority of them are said to have been the most up-to-date Soviet aircraft of the J.A.K. 7 type. The same day, Thursday, Finnish fighting machines also shot down 20 Red aircraft, in addition to three other Soviet planes which were downed by the Finnish anti-aircraft fire.

America Reveals 'Flop Raid' Details

(Continued from Page 1)

duced at a cost of 20 cents. This procedure was taken so as to prevent the leakage of the secret should the planes be forced to land on the Japanese mainland.

Each bomber was commissioned to perform its duty of bombing respective objectives and all the planes were to raid the Japanese mainland from a low altitude in order to evade discovery and fire from anti-aircraft batteries. Accordingly, the pilots practised low flying repeatedly along a coastal region in Florida.

The planes as well as the participating members were taken on board the "Hornet" at a secret spot. Whether this point was in the United States or elsewhere cannot be disclosed at the moment. The mobile unit thus formed, was placed under the command of Admiral Halsey.

The men and officers were given lectures on the state of affairs existing in Japan, the aeronautical technique of the Japanese and their ability in gunnery as well as talks on weather conditions in Japan aboard the aircraft-carrier. The gunners practised shooting kites attached to the "Hornet" in order to improve their marksmanship.

First Plan Is Failure

The original plan was to take off toward dusk from a point about 400 miles from Tokyo and the planes, after the raid, were to proceed to airfields on the China continent. However, the occurrence of an unexpected situation on the sea approximately 800 miles from Tokyo compelled the pilots to take off on the morning of April 18.

Prior to their departure, it was agreed among the participating members to take to rubber boats and to leave their lives in the hands of fate in case they failed to reach the China continent and were forced to descend on the sea. The weather at the time was extremely bad and the waves washed the bow of the "Hornet," making it difficult to take off.

The first craft manned by Colonel Doolittle left the aircraft-carrier at 8:20 a.m., but the members of the plane were forced to bail out over the China continent 13 hours after the take-off.

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JAVA CHINESE GIVE DONATION

To Present Funds On Tencho-Setsu For Rehabilitation

Domei

BANDOENG, April 22.—The "Donate - Your - Penny - For - A - New-Java" campaign initiated by the Chinese Residents' Society on February 27 has already reached ¥52,600 today, it was learned today.

According to the sponsors, the donation will exceed ¥60,000 by the closing date on April 25.

The total will be presented to the Japanese Military Administration on April 29, Tencho-Setsu, the Birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, to be used for the construction of a New Java.

Java Youth Corps Set

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 22.—To give proper vocational training to Javanese youths so that they may give valuable contributions to national defense and productivity expansion, a youth corps will be organized here on the occasion of Tencho-Setsu on April 29, it was announced by the Japanese Military Administration here.

The new youth corps will enlist native Javanese youths between the ages from 14 to 25.

According to the present plan, youth corps in prefectures and cities will be headed by prefectural governors and mayors, while subsections will be created in smaller districts as well as villages.

Those municipal, prefectural and district youth corps will be controlled by the United Javanese Youth Corps, which serves as supreme administrative organ with the Japanese Military Administrator and the Director of the General Affairs Division or Interior Affairs Division of the Japanese Military Administration as president and vice-president, respectively.

Industrial establishments or commercial houses with the number of their staffs exceeding 500 will be allowed to organize youth corps independently.

In is estimated that about 99 municipal and prefectural youth corps and about 40 industrial or commercial youth corps will be formally formed on April 29.

At the inaugural ceremony to be held on Tencho-Setsu, the Japanese Military Administrator will present youth corps flags to all the corps which are organized on that day.

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Home Ministry Fills 3 Posts With Able Men

(Continued from Page 1)

entered the service of the Home Ministry upon graduating from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1920. After serving as chief of the Police Bureau in Kagawa, Okayama, Nagasaki, Hiroshima, and Kyoto prefectures he was made Director of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Metropolitan Police Board in 1937. Then, he entered the service of the Manchoukuo Government in 1937 and remained there until 1940. Later, he was made the Governor of Gunma and Kagoshima prefectures.

Director Machimura of the Police Bureau joined the Imperial Household Department after graduating from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1924, but in 1936 he entered the Home Ministry. Three years later he was made secretary to the Home Minister and served Home Ministers Kido, Ohara, Kodama, Yasui and Hiranuma. He was appointed Governor of Toyama Prefecture in 1941.

U.S. Plans Fast Oil Tankers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 22.—The United States Marine Commission announced the plan for the construction of 206 high-speed oil tankers specially designed for the purpose of supplying oil to the front lines, according to Washington reports. Also, the plan of building new wartime ships, much larger and speedier than the Liberty-type ships, was made public at the same time.

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Nippon's Unity Means The Victory of Asia

No. 15,830 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1943 Price 15 Sen

APRIL 18 FIASCO BARED BY JAPAN UPSETS ALL U.S.

To Offset Mounting Criticism, Roosevelt Makes Public Protest to Tokyo

RAID PROVES BOOMERANG

Yahagi's Expose Forces American War Department to Admit Complete Failure

As a ruse to offset the resentful complaints of the American public over the disheartening admission of the Tokyo air raid fiasco by the United States War Department, President Roosevelt has made public the text of the protest filed with the Japanese Government through a neutral country by Washington on the punishment of those American airmen who committed acts of meaningless brutality, it is reported in a dispatch to Domei from Buenos Aires under date of April 21.

Unable to conceal the facts on account of the detailed expose of the event of April 18 published by Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, the United States War Department on April 21 issued a communique going a little more fully into the details of the attack than the bare fact of the raiders having been sent out from aircraft carriers, but it served only to corroborate the Yahagi statement, if not to amplify it.

The humiliating story appeared in the American papers the next day. To the consternation of the American public, the communique not only gave the direct lie to the report published a year ago that not a single airman was taken prisoner and that "glorious success" attended the air raid but admitted that except for one plane which made a forced landing in Soviet territory all the participants were either shot down or had to make forced landings and so were captured. Thus the American people have experienced the greatest dismay since the confirmation of the Pearl Harbor debacle.

Apparently in order to divert the spearhead of the attack of American public opinion, Roosevelt on his way back from an interview with General Manuel Avila Camacho, President of Mexico, issued a statement at Corpus Christi, Texas, in which he condemned the measures taken by the Japanese Government against the airmen taken prisoner in order to fan the hatred of Americans toward Japan. Despite the fact that the prisoners were punished strictly in accordance with martial law after a fair trial, Roosevelt, entirely glossing over the callous brutality of the acts perpetrated by the airmen themselves, are whining over the judgment passed over his emissaries. He has announced that he received through a neutral country the notification of the Japanese Government on March 12, 1943, regarding the penalties meted out to the raiders and that Washington lodged a protest with Tokyo on April 12.

At the same time Roosevelt has had Secretary of State Cordell Hull publish the text of the protest. It is doubted whether these belated measures would suffice to save the situation in the face of the mounting dissatisfaction in American political circles over the blundering methods of the Roosevelt Administration.

FINNS SHOOT DOWN 19 SOVIET AIRCRAFT

Battle Over Gulf of Finland is Announced

The Finnish air force shot down 19 Red Army planes in a battle over Seiskali on the Gulf of Finland on April 21, it was announced by the Finnish High Command the same day, according to a Domei dispatch from Helsingfors dated Wednesday.

The Finnish air force encountered 35 Red Army planes over the Gulf and shot down 19 of them. This brings the total for the four days until Wednesday up to 46 Soviet aircraft shot down.

Amau's Aide Picked

Goro Murata, Governor of Gumma Prefecture, Thursday was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Information as successor to Kiwao Okumura.

Tojo Extends Comforting Message To Kin of Nation's Gallant Heroes

In Capacity of War Minister, General Calls on Relatives of War Dead Gathered at Yasukuni Shrine for Deification Rites

Words of sympathy and encouragement were extended on Thursday afternoon at the Yasukuni Shrine precincts by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in his capacity as War Minister to family members of the war dead who were deified at the shrine in awe-inspiring ceremonies the same night.

Accompanying the War Minister were Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Chairman of the Extraordinary Grand Festival Committee.

War Minister Tojo who very tenderly introduced himself to the aged parents, brothers and sisters of the valiant officers and men who had given their lives for their country said:

"This is War Minister Tojo. Representing the Army and Navy through consent of the Navy Minister, I should like to make a brief address to you all, the family members of the gallant war dead. It has been about one and a half years since the War of Greater East Asia broke out. Under the August Imperial Virtues the Japanese Army and Navy have realized brilliant war results on land and sea and in the air.

"The Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine, the third since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, is to be held. The souls of 19,987 gallant soldiers and sailors, who offered their lives for the cause of the State in the Manchurian Incident and China Affair, will be deified in the Yasukuni Shrine. It is with awe and trepidation that I mention here that an Imperial Messenger will be specially sent to the Shrine tomorrow. Those who will be enshrined this time as patron gods were your dear fathers, husbands, brothers or sons. Words fail me to describe the sadness of your hearts at the loss of your beloved ones, on whom you were depending.

"However, to serve the State offering their lives is a revered determination of the Japanese people from the time of their birth and naturally the loss of life for the cause of the State is an unexcelled glory and honor as a Japanese subject. Especially is it full of glory for a Japanese to be enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine as a patron god and to be eternally treated warmly by the Imperial Family, to be courteously honored by the State and to be boundlessly respected by the entire nation.

"When you think of this glory, you will seek satisfaction in the midst of your sorrows. I earnestly ask you that you renew your consciousness as glorious family members of these revered patron gods of the Empire at this moment and then be active in your respective domains strongly and brightly, thereby giving added glory to the revered souls.".

F.D.R. CAUSED WAR, SAYS BERLIN PAPER

Quotes Dieckhoff's Book as Proof of Roosevelt's Guilt In Current War

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, April 21.—The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, commenting on the book on Roosevelt written by the former German Ambassador to Washington, Dr. Hans Heinrick Dieckhoff, editorially declared today that the information given by Dr. Dieckhoff is conclusive proof that it was the twisted, warped personality of Roosevelt which plunged the world into the current war. The journal placed the final war guilt squarely on the shoulders of the American president.

The paper wrote as follows:

"During several years of his diplomatic career Ambassador Dr. Dieckhoff was in a position to watch Franklin Delano Roosevelt from close quarters. He is therefore an authentic witness for the guilt of the man who, imbued with an old, deep-felt hatred against Germany and with an arrogant enmity of Japan, inaugurated that policy in the United States which precipitated humanity into the abyss of this war. The observer of Roosevelt's early moves in the game which was to bring about a general world conflagration wants to show to a greater public today already, from which angle the official representation of the Reich experienced the development of America's foreign policy and which aspect the subsequent developments took in the eyes of the initiated.

"Numerous meetings with the President enabled Dr. Dieckhoff at an early date to form a clear picture of his personality. The reports he sent to Berlin therefore left no doubt as to the danger the arrival of this man in the White House spelled for the world peace and for Europe. In his book, Dr. Dieckhoff quotes the former French Ambassador in Washington, de Laboulaye, who had known Roosevelt for an even longer period, as a witness for this hatred. In 1934 already this French diplomat had sent a report to his Government, proving that the accusation of Roosevelt's war guilt is no "propaganda invention" of the Tripartite Powers, but an incontrovertible fact. De Laboulaye cites utterances of the President, made in a conversation with himself and his wife, and continues: 'This vicious attack of the President did not throw any new light on his attitude towards Germany. I have known him for 21 years and have frequently heard him make similar remarks and even stronger ones with regard to that country. It did not seem uninteresting to me, however, that Roosevelt

(Continued on Page 2)

AXIS UNITS DESTROY 115 SOVIET AIRCRAFT

Germans Win Air Superiority; Enemy Attacks on Tunisian Front Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, April 21.—Fierce aerial onslaughts by the Axis air units resulted in 115 Soviet planes including numerous fighters of the latest model being shot down over the Eastern Front yesterday, reports received here today revealed.

Of the 115 destroyed Soviet machines, 93 were reported to have been downed in aerial combats over the front lines in the northwestern Caucasus sector by German, Rumanian and Slovakian fighters. The Soviets also lost 10 other planes in aerial combats over other sectors, of which Finnish fighters accounted for three. The rest of the planes were shot down by the ground defense.

The German and allied Luftwaffe formations carried out particularly effective attacks against the Soviets in local fighting on the Kuban river and in the area of Novorossisk in the course of which they released regular rails of bombs on the Soviet positions, deployments and marching columns. Due to the excellent reconnaissance of the Luftwaffe formations, the majority of the Soviet machines were intercepted close to their own airdromes by fast German fighters and were engaged in bitter aerial combats. The clear and established fighting superiority of the German and allied fighter formations made the Soviet flying formations to turn tail as soon as they noticed the approach of a German formation. However, the by far speedier German planes overtook the Soviet machines and downed most of them.

Axis Dominate Air

As early as in the late afternoon hours the Soviets discontinued all counter defense in the air, leaving the German and allied Luftwaffe formations masters of the entire fighting area.

From the Tunisian front it is reported that the renewal of the large-scale enemy attacks against the German-Italian lines on the southern Tunisian front has so far, after 36 hours of constant fighting, nowhere led to a break through or success worth mentioning. By the first night, when the British after many hours of heavy artillery preparation started their attacks on a front of 20 kilometers width they suffered extremely heavy losses in the extensively mined terrain. The same result was attained on the following day when the German and Italian formations proved their unshaken fighting power in the defensive battles as well as in strong counter attacks.

In view of their numerical

(Continued on Page 2)

MINISTER AOKI IS WELCOMED BY F.I.C. PRESS

Authorities See Evidence of Japan's Interest in French Colony as Supply Center

COOPERATION STRESSED

Nanking Leaders Making Efforts for Production Increase, Cantonese Told

Domei

SAIGON, April 22.—The personal inspection tour of French Indo-China by Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, was hailed by Japanese residents here as well as French Indo-China authorities as evidence of Japan's keen interests in French Indo-China as a great granary and communications center of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The French newspaper l'Impartial and other local journals warmly welcomed the distinguished Japanese Cabinet Minister and his party. Japanese residents as well as local inhabitants noted with satisfaction that the visiting Japanese officials and French authorities were in complete agreement on the point that cooperation with Japan is essential for the maintenance of French Indo-China's security.

Aoki Inspects Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, April 22.—Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, arrived here at 12:35 p.m. yesterday from Hanoi and immediately proceeded to the Japanese Ambassadorial Branch Office where he delivered an address of instructions to the staff members, it was revealed today.

Later Mr. Aoki inspected the Saigon harbor, and then visited the rice-mills in the Cholon district.

In the evening, Mr. Aoki was host at a dinner to leading Japanese military figures stationed here as well as prominent members of the Japanese Ambassadorial Branch Office and civilian representatives.

Has Busy Schedule

Domei

CANTON, April 22.—Leaders of the National Government of China are exerting their best efforts toward expansion of the country's production with the view to increasing its fighting power, declared Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, at a press interview here after his arrival on April 17, it was disclosed today.

He stressed the importance of economic collaboration in the new stage of Sino-Japanese relations as a result of the recent measures taken by Japan in restoring complete sovereignty to China.

Wholehearted cooperation between the peoples of China and Japan will assure establishment of Greater East Asia.

Immediately after his arrival at 3:50 p.m. on April 17, Minister Aoki made an address of instructions to members of the Japanese Consulate-General. In the evening, he was the guest at a dinner given by the Com-

(Continued on Page 2)

GOTO APPOINTED VICE-PRESIDENT OF ASSOCIATION

Fills Important Post in Rule-Aid Body Held Formerly By Lt.-Gen. Ando

STATES RESOLVE TO SERVE

Appointment Is Decided After Meeting With Prime Minister Tojo on Thursday

Fumio Goto, Director-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Thursday was promoted to Vice-President of the Throne-aid organization in succession to Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, who had resigned following his appointment on Tuesday night as new Home Minister of the Tojo Cabinet.

Summoned on Thursday by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, who is concurrently President of the organization, Mr. Goto's appointment was made after he had given his consent to take the post. He will concurrently hold the post of director-general and president of the Imperial Rule Association Youth Corps.

Since the founding of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association Mr. Goto has been closely connected with it, once as permanent director and as director-general since May last year.

Issues Statement

Mr. Goto issued the following statement concerning his assumption of the new post:

"I have been appointed Vice-President of this organization and will additionally hold the posts of its director-general and president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Corps, as a result of the appointment of Lieutenant-General Ando as Home Minister. I fear I may not be the proper person to take up such an important post as vice-president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

"At a time when the Throne-aid movement is needed more acutely than ever before, the missions of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Imperial Rule Youth Corps are bound to be given added momentum. I am determined to do my best for the Association and Corps, as the State may require."

Mr. Goto is 60 years old. Years ago he was Vice-Governor-General of Taiwan under the then Governor-General Takio Izawa. He was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Forestry of the Saito Cabinet and displayed his ability for self-improving movement of agricultural villages. In the Okada Cabinet that followed the Saito Cabinet, Mr. Goto was made Home Minister.

Filled Important Posts

Since the February 26 incident, when he resigned, he has not been appointed Government official, but has contributed much to the building up of the new domestic structure. When the Imperial Rule Assistance Association was organized, he was made one of its permanent directors. Later in September, 1941, he was appointed President of the Central Cooperative Council of the same Association following the resignation of Admiral Nobumasa Suyetsugu. When Sukenari Yokoyama resigned the post of director-general, Mr. Goto was appointed his successor last year.

Today's Press Comments

Friday, April 23, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

New Rice Price Policy

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The ardent wishes of the agrarian villages in regard to the adjustment in the price of rice which they considered too low compared with the general price level have at last been acquiesced in by the authorities. A major increase of ¥13.50 to the koku has been authorized. As the figures for the recent cost of production are unavailable, we cannot say how the new price compares with the general price level. Even if such figures are available, the formula hitherto in use does not necessarily fit accurately into the prime costing of rice.

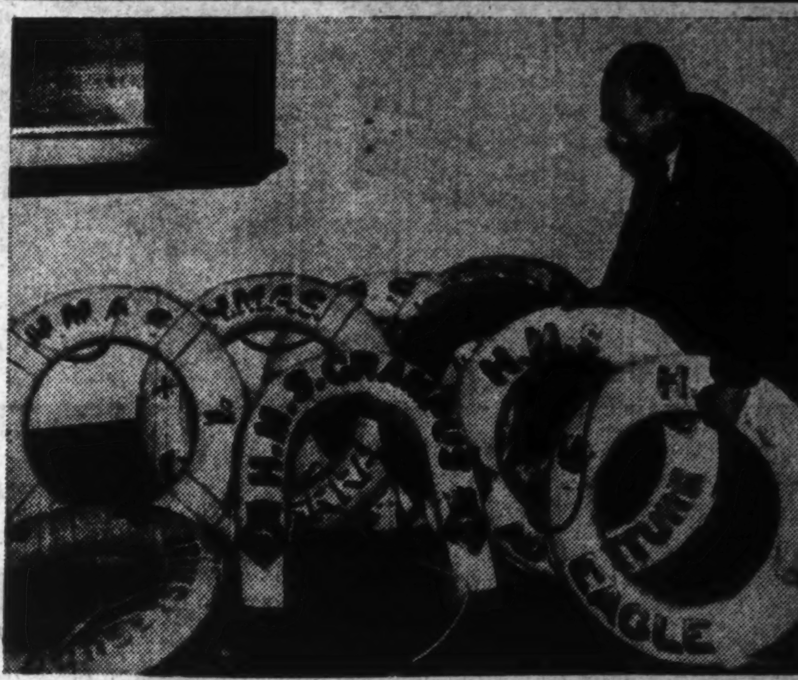
We may say, however, that at least the rice-growing farmers have achieved their desire and the sense that the price of rice is below the general price level has been dispelled. This is bound have a salutary effect on the psychology of farmers and is likey to engender greater enthusiasm in production and in the delivery of the storage rice.

The new producers price is based on the cost of production of the farmers with a low level of harvest to which suitable additions have been made in consideration of the costs of labor, fertilizer and equipment. Thus it is so fixed that rice-growers will be able to make both ends meet.

The new rice price policy will do much to stabilize the food situation if it is carried out in conjunction with the policy of increasing the output of rice and of stimulating the flow of rice from the production to the consumption centers. The increase in subsidies paid by the Government to the growers is in line with the policy which has recently been decided upon by the Government for dealing with general

(Continued on Page 2)

Evidence of Defeats



Trophies taken from sunken British warships, these life-buoys together with a rubber boat are now on display within the Yasukuni Shrine compound and will be permanently placed on exhibit at the Naval Museum after the Yasukuni Shrine rites. They have been delivered by the naval units in the Southern Regions to commemorate the sinking of the British first-class cruiser Dorsetshire in the Indian Ocean in April last year, the Australian first-class cruiser Canberra, British first-class cruiser Kent and aircraft carrier Eagle in the first Battle of the Solomons in August.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Action, High Character Mark Careers of Late Naval Heroes

Late Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi, Rear-Admiral Kaku Lauded by Officers for Sterling Qualities and Brilliant Achievements in the Course of Service

Recalling the achievements and the character of the late Vice-Admiral Tamon Yamaguchi and the late Rear-Admiral Tomeo Kaku, who were posthumously honored with the First Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite, respectively, officers who served with the two heroes on Thursday gave high praise to the stirring qualities which made them great naval leaders.

Rear-Admiral Onishi of the Naval Aviation Headquarters lauded the resoluteness and fighting spirit of Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi and compared him with the great Japanese patriot, Kusunoki Masashige and with the late Fleet Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo. At the same time, a certain staff officer who served under Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi at the time of the sweeping attack on Pearl Harbor recalled the inspiring words which the late Vice-Admiral spoke to his men before the raid. The officer was unstinting in his admiration of the Vice-Admiral's sterling qualities of leadership.

Speaking of Rear-Admiral Kaku, Captain Yasuo Tanaka, an old friend, spoke in glowing terms of the part played by the Rear-Admiral in the development of the Imperial Navy Air Force.

Rear-Admiral Onishi of the Naval Aviation Headquarters spoke to the following effect about the late Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi:

"When I learned of the death of Commander Yamaguchi for the first time the thought came upon me for a moment that his death was more damaging to the Navy than if a number of large warships had been lost by it at the same time.

"Then it occurred to me that while Kusunoki Masashige, the great loyalist, has been dead for a long, long time, his spirit lives on. After him there arose a countless number of Kusunokis, all ready to give devoted service to the country. The great Kusunoki has been an inspiration to the people ever since his glorious death. The late Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi had long been desirous of following in the footsteps of the great Kusunoki. The outbreak of the greatest war in history was the occasion for him to make a full display of the great spirit in him.

"I venture the opinion that his death is from this viewpoint of absolute encouragement and inspiration to the Navy.

"The circumstances of the Vice-Admiral's death are already known to the world.

Many Great Characteristics

"There were many things that distinguished the late Vice-Admiral. Those that impressed me more profoundly than the others were his resoluteness, which was demonstrated in a striking manner in the thoroughness with which he crushed the vast enemy forces after he had drawn sufficiently close to them, and the intensity of the power of fighting in him.

"All day throughout the last battle in his life Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi stood on the bridge, with a smiling face as though nothing unusual was happening around him, and watched his men for the direction of whose destinies he had made himself responsible. The men under him, on their part, were happy in the thought that they were under his direction, and were only too glad to go to certain destruction under his eyes. His direction left nothing to be desired.

"Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi took part in a number of actions that followed the air attack on Hawaii in which he rendered great services. This he did as commander of the main air squadron operating from aircraft carriers.

The invisible results which were achieved by the Vice-Admiral were as great as the visible results which are now a matter of general knowledge. He was the advocate of a positive policy in planning operations against the enemy, and made a great contribution to the success of the naval air force in the operations in the earlier part of the war.

Had Clear Mind

"Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi was the possessor of a clear mind. Once he had made up his mind to do something, he allowed nothing to stand in the way of doing that. It is no wonder that he was a most devoted follower of what is taught by the Hagakure school of patriotic thought.

"The Vice-Admiral was greatly interested in the promotion of physical education. There were few martial arts in which he was not a master. I personally believe that the late Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi bears comparison with Kusunoki Masashige, or the late Fleet Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, or the General Maresuke Nogi."

Officer Lauds Yamaguchi

Speaking of Vice-Admiral Tamon Yamaguchi, the staff officer said:

"As a staff officer I was under Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi and received training from him for nearly two years. This was a period full of events. There were terrific air attacks effected on Chungking. There was the most intense training we were put to on board ships on the edge of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. At times Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi acted as supreme commander. At others he occupied himself with the training of the men under him.

"The greatest services rendered by the late Vice-Admiral were in the attack on Hawaii. He led the historic air attack on Hawaii. Shortly before the attack was carried out, the late Vice-Admiral called together all officers under him, from the warrant officers upward, in the officers' quarters, and spoke to them as follows:

Speaks to Men

"The atrocious and craven American navy has for some time had something up its sleeves. The day has come. We have just been honored with an Imperial command to carry out a surprise attack on Hawaii at the very beginning of the war. Day and night in the past 30 years, whether in severe heat or intense cold, whether in storms or on roll-

(Continued on Page 2)

19,987 HEROES ARE ENSHRINED IN HOLY RITES

Those Who Fell in Manchurian Incident, China Affair, Deified at Yasukuni Shrine

40,000 RELATIVES PRESENT

Commune With Souls of Heroes In Awe-Inspiring Atmosphere Of Pure Darkness

Performed in traditional total darkness to bind closer the spirits being deified and those honoring them, solemn ceremonies of deification for the spirits of 19,987 fighting men who fell heroically for the cause of the Nation were held Thursday night at Yasukuni Shrine.

Some 40,000 members of the families of the fallen heroes lined the path leading to the innermost sanctuary as the Holy Ark bearing the spirits of their kin was borne through the hushed, emotion-filled darkness to be deified.

As evening approached with soft winds rustling through the yellow-green spring leaves of the cherry trees within the shrine, the members of the immediate families of the spirits to be enshrined who had arrived in the capital from all parts of the Empire in order to attend these ceremonies began to take their appointed places. Aged men of the soil, bent mothers, young widows, little children and others related by blood to those to be deified were taken to their places by those in charge.

Honor Guards Arrive

At 7 p.m. with darkness approaching and the lights burning, a company of honor guards from the Second Unit of the Eastern Section arrived before the sacred torii of the shrine. The guard of honor was followed by Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Chairman of the Extraordinary Grand Festival Committee, representatives of the Units to which those being enshrined belonged, representatives of Army and Navy Units in Tokyo, representatives of the officials of Chokunin and Sonin ranks, and officials of the War and Navy Ministries.

At 7:30 p.m. with Admiral Toyoda and the others taking their places in the deification grounds, General Takao Suzuki, Chief Priest of Yasukuni Shrine, and the other priests approached the altar to begin the ceremonies of deification. As the strains of sacred music played by a Naval band rode through the hushed atmosphere an aged mother could be seen quickly wiping away a tear.

The Chief Priest chanted the Shinto ritual and, after Admiral Toyoda and the other officials present worshipped at the altar, approached the inner sanctuary and with ceremony opened the gates.

Then, as the Naval band played sacred music, the lights lighting the sacred compounds were suddenly extinguished enwrapping the shrine precincts in pure darkness. And the Holy Ark, bearing the spirits of the kin of those lining the path, was borne slowly, solemnly on the shoulders of picked students of Kokugakuin University toward the innermost sanctuary.

Profound Emotion

Profound emotion charged the darkness as the spirits who fell in the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair and now being borne in the Holy Ark toward enshrinement passed before the members of their families. There was much sorrow as the living members communed with the souls of their blood but also overwhelming gratitude and pride that they had given something for the cause of the Nation.

Aged fathers and mothers recalled the days in which their sons were yet little children; widows saw in their minds the day in which their husbands had left for the front smiling and all, except the little children too young to understand, felt a profound emotion and pride that their blood had been spilled for the Nation.

As the Holy Ark entered the innermost sanctuary and ceremonies were performed for the deification, the members of the bereaved families knew that now a family member had been enshrined in Yasukuni, to guard and hold solid for ages eternal the power and glory of Japan, their Nation.

FREEMASONS SEEK WORLD DOMINATION

Roosevelt Called Spokesman in U.S.—Lodge Originated in England

Freemasonry like Bolshevism aims in ruthlessly dominating the world and suppressing weak nations until they are bled white and today. America's No. 1 Freemason and incidentally its spokesman is President Franklin Roosevelt, declares Dr. Wilhelm Koppen of Berlin in discussing the "World Danger of Freemasonry."

Freemasonry originated in England to promote the British influence in the world and the British Royal House had always played a conspicuous role in the lodges which numbered 5,060 in 1938. Even King George VI is a well-known Freemason together with his brother-in-law, Duke of Harewood.

In view of the fact that Freemasonry houses strongholds of Jewish influence, Dr. Koppen states it is a secret organization headed by Roosevelt and his Jewish cohorts to push the American President to be the world's director and to control all raw materials as well as possessing exclusively all arms.

Caused France's Downfall

"Even the French are aware of its conspiracy for French Freemasonry was chiefly responsible for dragging that country into the war in 1939 against its will," the German scholar asserts, adding that the American Freemasons are now determined to absorb England into its snare and the time is fast approaching to realize Roosevelt's dastardly scheme.

Describing the evil machinations of Freemasonry, Dr. Koppen states:

"The documents that were secured at the Paris seat of the Grand Orient contained important information on the connection between the French lodges and American Freemasonry during the decisive years before the outbreak of the present war. In a vote of thanks on the part of the French Freemasons to Roosevelt credit was given to the President though this credit was in no way justified—for having brought about the peaceful solution of the Czech crisis in the autumn of 1938.

"In February 1929, Roosevelt was asked to call together a world conference, a request he responded to by submitting an insulting list of queries to Germany. It was his intention to ascribe to the Reich the responsibility for the conference not having met, a conference in which, as he openly admitted in a note to Paris, Germany was to be assigned the part of the accused.

Roosevelt As Head

"These documents confirm the fact that the leadership of Freemasonry had already been passed on by the English to America and that Roosevelt was looked upon as the head of that secret world Government which was to develop into a distinct world dictatorship, exercising control of all raw materials and having the exclusive possession of arms.

"America's endeavors to inherit as large a share as possible of the British Empire and if necessary to force it into a union with the United States of America (America, of course, assuming the part of the leader) are to a large extent ideas, derived from the system of Freemasonry.

"Inasmuch as these ideas are sanctioned by the British, they are supported by high-grade Freemasons such as for instance, the Jew, Sir Philip Sassoon, who already in 1941 propagated a fusion of this kind.

"At the same time, the lodges all over the British Empire and in the United States of America are important strongholds of the Jewish influence. The Anglo-American Freemasonry likewise determined the fate of all those peoples who allowed themselves to be used as instruments of British and American imperialism and had in consequence to pay the bill. Thus, for example the Greek Freemasonry was very closely connected with the British lodges.

Originated in England

"Freemasonry, originating in England and utterly permeated by the spirit of Puritan self-righteousness which considered the English the chosen people, in the first place served to promote the British influence in the world. The English Royal House had always held a leading position in the lodges and King George VI and two of his brothers (one of whom was killed in an accident during this war) and his brother-in-law, the Duke of Harewood, are well-known Freemasons.

"Among the leading British politicians, there is not one who is not a member of a lodge. In 1931, there were 2,860 lodges, distributed all over the Empire, and by 1938 as many as 5,060. A large number of these lodges were controlled by the nine Canadian and the six Australian and New Zealand lodges.

"At the same time, however, there were nearly 16,000 lodges in the United States with approximately 3,000,000 members to which must be added a number of societies of a Freemasonic character. Among these the Rotary Club is the most famous. Its international importance is based on the fact of its counting among its members men in key positions of economy, politics and of cultural life in every important town in the world. The leadership of this society, founded in Chicago in 1915, rests with the Americans.

"In the United States alone, there are 4,500 clubs with nearly 200,000 members. The influence, exercised by this society, is very strong. It undoubtedly plays an important part in the American post-war plans. Roosevelt's entourage of high-grade Freemasons, who are let into secrets that are kept from the majority of members, consists for the greater part of leading Rotarians.

"The project of amalgamating the United States and Britain has undoubtedly been furthered by the Freemasons even as the Atlantic Charter betrays its origin in every line. Those peoples who are proud of their national character and who wish to live according to their own traditions are to be deprived of all rights and exploited and terrorized in a world, controlled by the Freemasons. Their negation of any national traits they have in common with the Bolshevists, the majority of whose leaders are also Freemasons.

Many Jewish Members

"Freemasonry in the plutocratic countries as well as in the Bolshevist realm aims at a world Government which ruthlessly dominates an anonymous mass of people. The Christian cloak of Anglo-Saxon Freemasonry has nothing to do with real Christianity. It is merely a form of puritanism which protects British interests and is justly described as artificial Judaism. This is proved by the fact that the lodges on this dide of the Atlantic counted a great number of Jews among their members.

"The fact that the French Freemasonry was the strongest pillar of this system on the Continent and was chiefly responsible for France's having entered the war in 1939 against her own interests and for those of Great Britain, has naturally led the French to occupy themselves to a greater extent than before with this conspiracy.

"At Vichy, a monthly periodical is published, entitled 'Les Documents Maconniques.' It is devoted to the study of this question and in one of its recent numbers deals with the Freemasonic background of Anglo-American relations. It comes to the conclusion that the Freemasons look upon the absorption of England by America, a process started at the end of the 19th century, becoming even more pronounced after the first World War and drawing near its completion today, as the final aim of an unavoidable development.

"This conception was confirmed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his last speech in which he declared that England's fate depended on the decisions, taken by the United States and the British Dominions which are now already under America's sway.

"The French writer is of the opinion that future historians will not be able to understand how the bourgeois democracies could have thrown themselves into the arms of Moscow without having previously taken notice of the Freemasons' bulletins. Had they done so, they might have learned that what the leaders of the lodges described as public opinion was nothing but the clever spreading of their feelings of hatred, serving their evil designs, all of which are densely cloaked in pacifist words and humanitarian phrases.

"Here we also perceive the most important subterranean connections between the Plutocrats and the Bolshevists to whom Anglo-Saxon Freemasonry intends to abandon Europe. Both types of world imperialism are nothing but similar modes of expression of the same will to destroy all healthy and freedom-loving nations which are just as much a thorn in the side of the Freemasons as in that of the men in power in the Soviet Union; for this union is nothing but a prison of many peoples which offers an outstanding example of what Roosevelt as the spokesman of American Freemasonry intends to do with other Continents."

Aoki Chats With Isogai

The photo shows Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs (left), and Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, at the Tor Hotel in Hongkong during the Minister's visit to Hongkong on April 17.

U.S. IS MINIMIZING LOSSES IN PACIFIC

Says 25 Planes Destroyed In 2 Weeks

Between April 1 and 15 the United States lost 25 warplanes in the South Pacific area, according to a communique issued by the War Department, reports a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated April 21.

The United States is continuing to resort to its usual tactics of admitting its losses in the South Pacific area in small installments. A Washington report to Buenos Aires said that the War Department issued a communique giving its air losses in the period from April 1 to 15 as 25 planes destroyed or damaged.

HONGKONG PLANS CENSUS

Population Last February Was 979,994

Domei

HONGKONG, April 22.—In order to ascertain the exact number of inhabitants in Hongkong, the Government General has decided to take another census soon.

All district officials will be mobilized for the purpose from May 8.

The number of households as of February this year was given at 242,166 and the population at 979,994 of which 495,544 were males and 184,450 females. The population of the various islands in the Hongkong area now is estimated at 295,110.

Axis Units Destroy 115 Soviet Aircraft

(Continued From Page 1)

superiority, Montgomery's troops who are excellently equipped had obviously reckoned with a very quick and decisive success. They found, however, that the Axis lines of defense were divided into various zones, everyone of which had another unpleasant surprise in store. The strong Axis barrier positions formed another obstacle hindering the enemy's advance and, finally, the strong Axis fighter, battle plane and bomber formations did their utmost to split up the British marching columns, inflicting heavy losses on them.

A group of British riflemen which had succeeded in filtering into the lines of the Axis troops saw itself suddenly exposed to attacks from the front and from the flank, and being threatened with encirclement they had to withdraw from the territory for the occupation of which they had paid so dearly. Nowhere were Montgomery's troops able to improve their positions. After the termination of these operations the troops of General Montgomery detached themselves from the Axis lines.

Kaya Going to Kansai

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya will leave Tokyo next Saturday for Kyoto and Osaka to attend savings encouragement meetings there and is scheduled to return here on April 26.

Duce's Book in Spanish

MADRID. — Signor Mussolini's book "I Talk With Bruno" has been translated into Spanish, and the Spanish edition has a preface by General Moscolardo.

Finns for Farms

HELSINKI. — Compulsory labor service for work on farms and in forests has been introduced for the Finnish urban population. Hitherto, only the rural population was subject to this service.

YARNELL IS GLOOMY OVER FUTURE OF U.S.

Japan Cannot Be Overthrown By Seapower Alone; Burma Drive Stressed

Admitting that anti-Axis papers have been concealing the facts of the unprecedented victories of Japanese Forces and running stories of imaginary victories of their own, Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, formerly commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, declared in a speech before a meeting at Princeton on April 20 that the only way in which Japan may be finally defeated is to attack that country by way of China, so that the next big campaign on the Pacific front would probably be against Rangoon, Burma, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires dated April 21.

The American admiral, known as an authority on East Asiatic conditions, said:

"The next big strategy on the Pacific front would probably take the form of an offensive on Rangoon, Burma, to wrest it back from the Japanese. In order to bring about the final defeat of Japan, the only course would be to attack that country by way of China.

"Japan cannot be overthrown merely by means of seapower. Japan at present is adopting a strategy of endurance in the Pacific area. Japan achieved an unprecedented success in history when it occupied vast areas in the Pacific within such a short period. The anti-Axis papers at times have concealed the facts of Japanese victory and published false reports of their own victories."

According to the Yomiuri-Hochi account of the speech, carried in a special dispatch from Buenos Aires, Admiral Yarnell said:

"The position Japan secured in the Southwestern Pacific is of such importance that it may well decide the fate of the various Pacific nations for the next 50 years. Unless Japan were attacked from China now, Japan will never be defeated by American naval strength alone.

"In the present circumstances, however, we cannot expect to deliver an effective attack from China. Consequently, the United States must concentrate on prolonging the war as much as possible, depending mostly on submarines and aircraft.

"The results achieved by Japan in the Pacific are an unheard-of fact. The United States must use every means to obstruct the construction by Japan of the economic sphere it visualizes over the Philippines, India, China, Malai, East Indies, Australia and New Zealand."

Herbert Evatt Australian Minister to Washington, in an address in New York on April 20 again emphasized the crisis confronting Australia and opposed the Yarnellian strategy:

"Australia is now directly exposed to the menace of the Japanese Forces and unless the United States took to the offensive at once Australia would go out of existence forever."

The Century Daily News, too, criticized Yarnell's view,

"Japan's victory would cast an influence over world history for a long time to come. The United States must overcome all difficulties and strike at once to deal a decisive blow to prevent it."

Admiral Yarnell was attacked also by the Chung Yang Jih Pao, organ of the Chungking regime, which took exception to his statement that the United States could not launch a major offensive from China just at present as a sign of faithlessness to its pledged word for increased aid to Chungking:

"The attack on Japan must be conducted at once. If Japan beats the anti-Axis forces to the draw on Australia, they would forever lose a chance to attack Japan and only increase the chances of their own defeat."

These criss-crossings of views on the part of anti-Axis vehicles of opinion, comments Yomiuri-Hochi, betray the confused state of American strategic leadership in the Southwestern Pacific.

Ando Calls on Premier

The new Home Minister Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando on Thursday called on Prime Minister Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence.

Emperor and Empress Will Grant Luncheon To Ambassador Hsu

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress will graciously give a farewell luncheon party in honor of the outgoing Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Hsu Liang, today at the Imperial Palace, it was officially announced. The function will be attended by Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and others. Meanwhile, in recognition of his valuable service rendered during the past two years toward strengthening of the relations between Japan and China, the Chinese Ambassador was on Thursday presented with the First Class Order of Merit of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon, it is learned.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

prices.

The new rice price policy involves the increase by ¥3 of the price paid by the Government for rice. The change will go a long way in ensuring that the legitimate interests of the grower of rice and landlord will be protected. The change also will be a factor in the full performance by the landlord of his mission and in the solution of the problem of improving the farms and of getting the necessary capital and technique into the growing of rice.

Another feature of the new rice price policy is the provision made for the increase of ¥3 in the price at which the Government sells the rice in storage. The increase is to be shifted to the consumer. But there is no fear that the increased burden will not fall heavily on the consumer who is in a position to pay an extra three sen for each sho of his rice. The Government is to continue following the so-called low price policy. Presumably it has plans ready to counteract any adverse effect produced by the change in the price of rice on general prices.

This is also necessary for the producer-farmers who benefit most from the step and for the land owners. That a further feeling for the necessity for respect for, and saving, of rice will arise in the farming villages with the rise in the producers' price and land owners' price of rice can be expected. And at the same time an unhealthy expansion in purchasing power of the farming villages must be firmly prevented. For this an expansion and strengthening of the Government's payment on transfer account should be effected for the rice, and new ideas must be applied in order to bolster the spirit of savings.

And as further active and fundamental measures, the control of the production of farm products should be strengthened from the standpoint of the foodstuff policy and everything should be done to assure an expansion in the production of rice, that product upon which the greatest stress is being placed. It goes without saying that the revised prices for perishable foodstuffs, decided upon recently, must move in harmony with the new rice price.

Minister Aoki Is Welcomed By F.I.C. Press

(Continued from Page 1)

mander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China.

He arrived at Hainan Island at noon the next day and inspected the mines there as well as work in the exploitation of resources. He spent the night there.

Chou Sees Okamura

Domei

PEKING, April 22.—Chinese Finance Minister Chou Fu-hai, Special Envoy of the National Government of China to Manchoukuo, called on General Yasutsugu Okamura, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China, this morning and conferred with him on various matters concerning North China.

Italian Submarine Downs 2 U.S. Airplanes, Fights Off Another in Brazilian Waters

Italian submarines have of late been active in Brazilian waters and one of them staged a stirring battle with American aircraft while making repairs on the surface, according to a dispatch to Domei from Rome dated April 21.

The Gionale d'Italia carries the account of the battle:

"Just as an Italian submarine came up to the surface for repairs, it was discovered by an American plane, which at once began to drop bombs. Although none of them found its mark, it appears that the airmen notified the base, for two more planes arrived on the scene. The submarine at once engaged them with all its guns but one of the enemy bombs exploded near the hull and fragments scattered over the deck, instantly killing two men of the crew and wounding the commander, chief engineer and six officers. The latter, however, kept to their posts, while others continued the repair work while firing at the attacking planes. One plane was hit by machine-gun bullets and crashed into the sea, followed by another. The remaining third was also hit but it fled tracing a tail of smoke. The submarine completed repairs and submerged."

HIGH CHARACTER OF HEROES TOLD

(Continued from Page 1)

ing seas, we have put ourselves to intense training. We did that in order to make ourselves fit to serve the State today. The day has come. There is no greater honor a Japanese soldier can aspire to than to meet America and Britain, the inveterate foes of our country, on an ocean and make a display of the Imperial power of the country of gods by crushing them with one blow in the first battle of this epochal war.

"'We have had our training and we have finished making our arrangements. We have done all that was within the ability of man. We are now not deficient either in manpower or in materials. We have to do as dictated by the way of the subject. There is nothing under the sun which will be impossible for us if we fight with this loyalty and with this naval power.

"'Needless to say, this war is no ordinary war. There is no need of pointing out that we have to face numerous difficulties. Biting winds and heavy seas will be before us. We shall have to deal with the enemy in resistance and in counterattacks. But Heaven will not be with the one who fights without cause. I have a strong conviction that Providence will be with us.

"'Now let me hold up my cup, give three cheers for His Imperial Majesty, and pray for your success in war.'"

Men Are Moved

"A profound silence fell upon the gathering. There was a look of grim determination on the face of every one of the group.

"We have the saying. To win without fighting. It looks as though the term had been invented to describe the scene. I found it difficult to keep myself from shaking with excitement at the glimpse I had caught of the essential character of the Imperial Forces in the calm determination of the officers and men to die in a body for the State in times of difficulty.

"I seem to be able to imagine the satisfaction Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi must have felt after the surprise attack on Hawaii. There remains in my mind the figure of the late Vice-Admiral as he dedicated Japanese verses of thirty-one syllables to the officers and men under him who were killed in the action against Hawaii."

Captain Recalls Kaku

Meanwhile, Captain Yasuo Tanaka spoke as follows about the late Rear-Admiral Tomeo Kaku:

"Rear-Admiral Kaku rendered devoted services to the State throughout his 32 years of life in the navy. He made a notable contribution toward the development of the Imperial Naval Air Force. He saw service in the China Affair, and he was the recipient of a citation on four occasions for meritorious services rendered in the affair.

"He took part in the air attack on Hawaii which marked the opening of the War of Greater East Asia. He also participated in the operations which followed. His glorious death came in the East Pacific area."

4 Former Ministers Granted Audience At Imperial Palace

In appreciation of their distinguished services in the conduct of the wartime national affairs, His Majesty the Emperor was on Thursday morning pleased to receive in audience Masayuki Tani, former Foreign Minister and concurrently President of the Board of Information, Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, former Education Minister, Michio Yuzawa, former Home Minister and Hiroya Ino, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister. The four ministers, it is recalled, tendered resignations of their respective ministerial posts as a result of the recent cabinet reorganization.

PHILIPPINES TO REVIVE CULTIVATION OF DERRIS

6-Year Plan Drafted by Japanese Authorities to Get 2,700 Tons Annually

Domei

MANILA, April 19.—Plans to revive the cultivation of derris, which yield important insecticides for the extermination of insects harmful to cotton and ramie cultivation in the Philippines, are being studied by the local Japanese Military Administration.

As announced by the Military Administration, important points which will be undertaken are as follows:

1. With an annual production quota set at 2,700 tons, a six-year plan will be put into effect from this year to cultivate 8,000 hectares of land for derris planting, which will be sufficient to meet the demand of derris insecticides required in the archipelago.

2. The cultivation of derris will be carried out by nine cotton companies, four ramie concerns, two jute companies as those above concerns will be the chief consumers of derris insecticides.

Derris formerly was exported to the United States from Cebu Island, but with the decline of its demand in America, the derris industry was neglected.

F.D.R. CAUSED WAR, SAYS BERLIN PAPER

(Continued from Page 1)

thus told me of his aversion not only against the Germany of Adolf Hitler but against Germany in general.'

Hatred Spurs F.D.R.

"In his book Ambassador Dr. Dieckhoff gives an outline of the entire development of America's foreign policy. Ever since Roosevelt had become President, this policy had been obviously determined by his hatred of Japan and Germany. The policy he pursued towards France, Great Britain and the Soviet Union had always the encirclement of these two powers in view. Roosevelt's alleged program 'for democracy, freedom and religion against aggression and brutal force' is nothing but a facade behind which he hides his true motives and intentions. The American President did not lead humanity into a crusade for an ideal, but into a brutal war of aggression that was to serve his selfish, imperialistic ambitions. Europe was to disintegrate in order to become an easy prey for America. Europe was to die so that America could live still better. America's life had never been menaced by Germany or Japan, but it is characteristic of the American imperialism that it claims for itself, not for the sake of living but for the sake of living still better, what the others need in order to eke out a bare living.

"Roosevelt's open attack upon Germany began after the Munich conference. Towards the end of 1938 Roosevelt recalled his Ambassador from Berlin and ordered the opening of the campaign of intimidation and encirclement against Germany under the slogans of 'stop Hitler now' and 'no appeasement.'

"And when Europe at Germany's side entered the struggle against the Soviet Union, Roosevelt declared that the United States was ready to render as much assistance as possible to the Soviet Union and shortly afterwards Roosevelt's agent Harry Hopkins arrived in Moscow. Everybody remembers the rest: Washington did everything in order to erect obstacles in Germany's path to victory and when in December, 1941, Roosevelt had finally maneuvered the United States into war, the alliance with Kremlin became complete.

"Dr. Dieckhoff's book will remove the last doubts as to the war guilt of Roosevelt's personal policy."

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CHU MIN-YI PRAISES NEW FOREIGN CHIEF

Expresses Confidence in Shigemitsu; Sees Closer Ties With China

Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, who is now in Japan as a delegate to the Second East Asia Medical Conference, expressed confidence that Mamoru Shigemitsu, newly appointed Japanese Foreign Minister, will continue the policies he had followed during his ambassadorship in China toward a closer harmonious relation among the Axis Powers.

While regretting Mr. Shigemitsu's resignation as the Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, Dr. Chu spoke very highly of his character, ability and sympathetic understanding of China.

He further expressed the deep appreciation of the Chinese people for Mr. Shigemitsu's role in Japan's retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China, thereby bringing Sino-Japanese relations closer than ever.

Chinese Journal Hails

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 22.—Bolstering the Tojo Cabinet is most significant in that it embodies Japan's firm determination to prosecute the war to a successful end, the Shanghai Hsin Chungkuo Pao declared today in an editorial entitled, "The Significance of the Japanese Cabinet Change."

The present reorganization of the Japanese Cabinet, the editorial continued, means of course the bolstering of Japan's wartime political machinery, but what is most significant to China is the appointment of Mamoru Shigemitsu, former Japanese Ambassador to Nanking as Foreign Minister.

It may be expected from this appointment, the journal said, that the present friendly relations between Japan and China will be further promoted.

In view of his veteran position in the Japanese diplomatic service and his specially close connection with China, Mr. Shigemitsu's appointment at a time when relations between the two countries have reached a most vital stage is most welcome, the editorial declared.

Pointing out that the wartime political structure of Japan is now almost perfect with its concentration of able men, unification of command and efficiency of administration, the editorial concluded that Japan offers many valuable suggestions to China in its establishment of a wartime structure.

Fail to Comment

United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull made no comment on the Tojo Cabinet reconstruction, beyond the usual banality that change or no change in the Japanese Cabinet the United States Government had only to continue the war until the Axis nations surrender unconditionally, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires dated April 21.

The same dispatch noted, however, that American political quarters attached much importance to the Cabinet reconstruction in Japan.

According to a Reuter cable from London relayed to Domei from Lisbon, the British Government received the report calmly and no comment was vouchsafed in official circles. In well-informed quarters, however, the appointment of Mamoru Shigemitsu, Ambassador to China, as Foreign Minister was regarded as of particularly significance, seeing in the step a desire on the part of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo to assure further close ties with the National Government and, on the other hand, enhanced harmony between the Foreign Office and Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

The Hungarian press welcomed the appointment of Ambassador Shigemitsu as Foreign Minister, according to a Domei dispatch from Budapest. The papers there are unanimous in the view that his guidance from Kasumigaseki would accelerate the settlement of the China problem the most immediate issue before Japan.

In the evening edition of the Magyarorszag for April 21, it was commented that the new Japanese Foreign Minister Shigemitsu having devoted many years to the regulation of Sino-Japanese relations was likely to do significant work in his new capacity. The Pester Lloyd remarked that with the War of Greater East Asia coming to the end of a certain stage, the Japanese Government had apparently decided to launch its diplomatic offensive. It could not have chosen a better man for commanding that offensive.

The Soviet papers merely ran the Tokyo Tass cable giving the list of the new members of the Cabinet, according to a Domei dispatch from Moscow dated April 21.

Presented Decoration

The outgoing Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Hsu Liang (left), was presented the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon by His Majesty the Emperor on Thursday. Noritake Yoshioka, chief of the Protocol Section, of the Foreign Office, visited the Chinese Embassy the same day and handed the decoration to Dr. Hsu.

TOJO ADVISES YOUTH GOING TO CONTINENT

Graduates of East Asia Training Center Given Instructions by Prime Minister

Forty graduates of the East Asia Training Center, an institute for the training of Japanese youths to be dispatched to various countries in East Asia, called on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence on Thursday morning to receive advice on how to develop their characters and knowledge so that they may become worthy leaders in East Asia.

The graduates were led by Lieutenant-General Bunsaburo Kawagishi.

Prime Minister Tojo reiterated to the graduates his oft-repeated statement that the basic power for the successful culmination of the war is in personnel and stressed that great expectations are being held by the nation from the graduates of the East Asia Training Center.

He especially emphasized the important role which the graduates are expected to play by carrying out Japan's new policy in China and said. "Your work on the continental front where you will have direct contact with Chinese people, indeed, is vital." He requested the graduates to repay fully the high expectations placed upon them by the nation.

It is recalled that Prime Minister Tojo gave the graduates personal instructions when they began their training in the school.

LOCAL CHINESE RESOLVE TO BACK CHINA, JAPAN

Sixth Annual Meeting Held to Celebrate Return of Capital

Supported by the Chinese Embassy here, the East Asia Development Federation and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Tokyo Chinese Residents' Federation on Thursday afternoon celebrated at its sixth regular annual meeting the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking.

At the meeting a resolution to renew determination to cooperate with both the Japanese and Chinese Governments was adopted.

The attendants also decided to make donations toward the national defense of the two governments.

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Easter Celebrations Will Be Observed By Philippine People

Domei

LEGASPI, April 21.—For complete observation of Easter by local Christian worshippers beginning April 18, the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines has taken measures to facilitate traffic arising after midnight from night masses. Grateful over the thoughtful consideration of the Japanese military authorities, Christians, especially Catholics in the Bicol area in southeastern Luzon are busily preparing to observe a befitting Easter celebration.

LEADING PAINTERS TAKE PART IN POSTER DRIVE

Will Make Beautiful Products To Be Displayed Throughout Nation

Beautiful posters depicting the patriotism of the Japanese people will be displayed shortly in industrial factories, business houses, public buildings, streets and other places throughout the country. The posters will be prepared by outstanding painters and literary men of Japan.

To participate actively in the thought welfare by producing artistic as well as literary posters, an organizing committee of eight members including Takahiko Ifukube, Shiro Ozaki and Junkichi Mukai, has decided to create a Japan Poster Literary Association.

On Tenchosetsu, April 29, the projected association will hold its inaugural meeting. At the same time the first exhibition of the products by its members will be held.

The organization is expected to exhibit printed and painted posters, artistic products of its members, 12 times a year, it was revealed.

To Prevent Thunderstorm

BERNE.—Artillery units of the Swiss armed forces especially AA batteries will soon go into action against storm-threatening clouds. Weather experts believe that thunderstorms, which had caused great damage last year to Swiss crops, may be prevented by the action of bursting missiles fired into the clouds.

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Kondo Music Office, Minagawa Bldg., Ginza 1-chome.

SUMATRA'S WEALTH IMPORTANT IN WAR

Japanese Military Administration Redoubles Efforts to Develop Resources

With the development of natural resources hitherto hidden in Sumatra, the importance of the island has been doubled and it is an urgent mission of the Japanese Military Administration there to further utilize those resources in order to provide Japan with necessary war materials, commented a Shonan dispatch to the Asahi.

So far, the Military Administration in Sumatra has been carried out in parallel with that of Shonan, but in view of the characteristic trend of the island which widely differ from that of Shonan, special measures in both military and economic fields are desirable in order to establish the wartime administration.

Close upon the heels of the occupation of Sumatra, the Military Administration was inaugurated with similar practical measures as those adopted in Shonan for the purpose of restoring peace and order, of developing natural resources and of stabilizing the people's daily lives. Great and effective were the results of the administration; however, at the present stage of rehabilitation, some of the peculiarities of the island must be taken into consideration in order to carry out the Military Administration fully and effectively.

Some of those characteristics can be enumerated; firstly, the military value of the island has increased greatly; secondly, the importance of the island as a storehouse of natural resources has been fully realized; thirdly, the British administration in Malai greatly differed from the administration of the now defunct Dutch Government in Sumatra; and fourthly, the populace of Sumatra is homogeneous, while the residents in Malai were constituted of miscellaneous races.

In order to give full play to Sumatra, the report said that it is urgent to develop and utilize the hidden treasures of the island. In wartime, it is natural that every means must be adopted for the prosecution of the war even at making minor sacrifices. Militarily, it added the defense of the occupied area, politically the stabilization of the peoples' lives, preservation of peace and order, and economically the development of natural resources are imminent problems.

In view of the Japanese Government's policy for sure victory, the administration in the Southern Regions must be carried out in close collaboration with the Government's wartime policy. In order to emerge victorious from the current war, all the attainable war materials which are indispensable for the defense of the country must be utilized. The native inhabitants, in full realization of their special role to be played in the current war are discarding their centuries old custom and offering unlimited cooperation with the Japanese.

The Military Administration in Sumatra must be conducted afresh in full consideration of the increased importance of the island as a storehouse of natural resources. The development of unlimited treasures must be undertaken with full energy and efforts. Sumatra, which was being hidden behind the scene before the commencement of the present war, has come out to the fore with full promise of its importance as a supplier of necessary war materials.

Italian Clergymen Honored

ROME.—Two bishops and 11 pastors have been awarded with premiums by the Italian State for special achievements as agriculturalists. They have been placed on the honor list of the so-called 15th Grain Battle.

Fighting Spirit of Nippon Troops Blamed for Defeat of Foe in India

Imperial Soldiers Conquer 'Impossible' Mayu Range To Astonishment of Tommies; Lone Japanese Kills 56 Men Single-Handed

The Japanese heroes who inflicted devastating attacks on the British and Indian forces along the Mayu Peninsula are reported to be attributing their success to the people behind the guns, being not a least boastful of their achievements. Their bravery coupled with their humble spirit deserve highest praise and eulogy, commended a dispatch from Indin to the Mainichi.

In the face of numerous geographical as well as transportation difficulties, the Japanese soldiers scored victory after victory in spite of their numerical inferiority. The enemy, availing themselves of the geographically advantageous position in addition to their full equipment of war weapons and of their numerical superiority, challenged the Japanese by utilizing their fortified position.

Despite this fact, the Japanese heroes were all determined to face the enemy as human bombs. This has been exemplified in their strong will-power bringing about the smashing victory in the battle fought in the Donbeig area in the Mayu Peninsula. For instance, the blade of the commander's sword was transformed into something like a saw after a hand to hand battle was waged. One soldier is reported to have killed 56 enemy soldiers single-handed, while the others all killed at least more than 20 on the battlefield. Their achievements were nothing short of a miracle.

The enemy took it for granted that the Japanese would never be able to cross Mayu Mountain; however, the Imperial Army made the impossible, possible. When the enemy prisoners marveled at the daring adventure of the Japanese in conquering the summit of the mountain, the Japanese soldiers nonchalantly remarked, "there is nothing wonderful in what we did. Some units even crossed the Arakan Mountains."

Mayu Mountain is abundant with precipitous valleys, some 1,000 to 2,000 feet deep. The Japanese climbed up or down those valleys by using ropes. Up on the mountain, thickly-wooded jungles covered the entire area. Going through those jungles, the soldiers were pricked with thorns on their faces and hands. It was an unimaginably rigid march to walk on, carrying not only knapsacks, but guns, saws, and hatchets, while incessantly molested by mosquitoes, venomous snakes, and scorpions. Some soldiers were heard to complain that the enemy troops were much easier to conquer than those persistent creatures.

The soldiers are trained to endure thirst because the water obtainable in that area is clear but salty. The more they drank, the thirstier they became; therefore, they were afraid of fostering a bad habit of drinking all the time while marching.

One day, while the Tanahashi Unit was marching with nothing to eat for three successive days, they suddenly found a big box dropped from an airplane. Opening it they found it filled with biscuits. Evidently the enemy plane mistook the marching troops as their comrades and dropped food supplies for them. By eating to their stomachful, their courage and strength were doubled and on that very day, they successfully attacked Indin.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1943

The Spirit of Yasukuni

With the consummation of the deification ceremony last night, the Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine formally gets under way today to continue for a week. Thus the season of the year has come once more when the nation reverently renders supreme honor to its warrior heroes who have gone to their final bivouac.

No honor is too great, no praise too high for the heroic dead whose spirits are being enshrined at this time. For in offering up their lives to their Imperial Sovereign, these men have also given their all for a noble ideal. That ideal is that of "hakko ichiu" whereby Japan exerts her benign influence to the end that all the peoples of the world may enjoy their rightful places. Under such an ideal there can be no place in this world for such unfair oppression as the Anglo-Americans have traditionally tried to exercise over the peoples of East Asia. Even long before the formal opening of the current war, ever since Japan has been engaged in her present task, those who have been fighting in her armed forces have been fighting for this noble world ideal espoused by our Gracious Sovereign. For those who have fallen in the performance of such a mission, there can truly be no honor too great nor no praise too high.

Fitting indeed, therefore, are the ceremonies which are being conducted this week at the Yasukuni Shrine. No other nation matches our own in the supreme honor it accords to its warrior dead. It is not alone in the form of the ceremonies that our custom excels; although there is nothing else in all the world to match the awesome solemnity of the utter silence and pure darkness amid which the Sacred Ark is borne into the Inner Sanctuary to complete the apotheosis of the honored spirits. It is, more importantly, in the meaning of the honor accorded by our traditions. No boisterous Valhalla, no hollow Cenotaph localizes the souls of our departed warriors. The whole universe is their paradise and the hearts of all Japanese their shrine, for the departed heroes honored at the Yasukuni ceremonies become tutelary deities to receive the worship of the nation and to watch over its destiny for all time to come. No honor can be conceived which exceeds this accession to omnipresent immortality.

This intimate bond of the Japanese nation with its gods, this identification of the mundane and the divine, this sacred inspiration and the holy consecration which the Japanese people derive from their guardian spirits who are of their own kith and kin— this is not the least of the factors which explain Japan's strength and glory. In the pursuit of her righteous historic destiny, it is the spirits of her departed heroes which help to make Japan ever great and unconquerable. Thus it is that at this time the nation gratefully renders its supreme honor to these spirits.

F.D.R. Goes to Mexico

The throbbing tom-toms of American propaganda are in full action again, this time beating out a sonorous message of delight and joy about President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's just completed visit to Mexico, where America's No. 1 traveling salesman attempted to convince Mexico's President Manuel Avila Camacho and the Mexican people that all is love and light in the relations between the United States and the sister republic to the south.

The bewildered Mexican people, who still cherish a deep grudge against the Yankee "gringoes" for taking away the golden lands of California, Texas, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico and for repeatedly insulting the Mexicans with acts of aggression and discrimination, are now being forced to listen to the grinning Roosevelt tell of how "friendly" the two republics have always been. It must be a trying experience for the sons and daughters of Mexico, to say the least.

F. D. Roosevelt, the ubiquitous relative of the belligerent Theodore Roosevelt who made famous the "Big Navy and Big Stick" policy of the United States apparently is not one whit downhearted about the resounding, thumping failure of the Casablanca Conference. F.D.R. is as noisy as ever and just as contradictory.

The reasons for his "good-will" visit, the American President reveals, were to encourage American citizens to reside in Mexican localities and to obtain the aid of Mexican labor to help harvest the crops of the United States. In the same breath, he denies that the existence of difficulties had anything to do with his trip.

At the same time, Roosevelt adds that "it is amazing" that the chief executives of the two countries have never met for a friendly chat for the past 34 years. He stresses that "good neighbors" should get together more often and get to know each other. He himself, he hints, will see to it that Mexico and the United States will be friends forever more.

What Roosevelt neglected to say, however, was that the United States and Mexico have never been on friendly terms, that the United States has time and time again in the past aroused the bitter resentment of the Mexican people by its arrogant superiority complex, by its unscrupulous use of force and pressure whenever it has seen fit to do so. Roosevelt forgot to tell the Mexican people that not once in the history of Pan-American relations has the United States ever done anything for the countries south of its border without thinking selfishly of the possible gains to be accrued. He overlooked the fact that Mexico is aligned on the side of the United States in the current war only because of the tremendous pressure and veiled threats of Washington.

But perhaps the fact that Roosevelt neglected to mention these pertinent points is of no real consequence. For certainly the Mexican people know these things and will not forget the humiliation of being treated as inferior beings regardless of the high-sounding platitudes of the world's foremost hypocrite. Surely they know that Roosevelt would never have consented to undertake the trip to Mexico if the difficulties which he takes such pains to deny actually did not exist.

The people of Mexico must realize that the one and only reason for Roosevelt's astute gesture was to win by hook or crook the aid of the Mexican laborers in keeping American crops from rotting in the fields from lack of farm workers.

Plunging disastrously into a war of its own making, the United States was forced to make drastic changes in its national structure. Millions of farm workers were shifted to war industries or into the armed forces. Thousands of hard-working Japanese workers were brutally wrenched from their farms, crops and homes which they had built through years of patient, honest labor. The result: once-rich fields going to ruin, crops on tree and vine unpicked, unharvested, American housewives complaining about the shortage of foodstuffs.

Roosevelt, after all, is in office because of the votes of the people. And the people will not vote for a man who will let them starve. The Americans have been hit where it hurts the most, the stomach. So Roosevelt, went to Mexico, mouthing platitudes to persuade the Mexicans to help out their poor, unfortunate "neighbors."

It is certain that if the Mexican people ever accede to Roosevelt's begging pleas for help, it will be for cold, hard-cash reasons. There will be no sentiment involved. For the people of Mexico, the memory of the harsh malice, the brutal presumptuousness of the "Colossus to the North" in the decades past is too deeply ingrained to be ever forgotten. The glibly spoken, smoothly phrased words of today will not compensate for the irretrievable injustice of yesterday.

A Year Ago Today

April 23, 1942

The city of Cebu, the second largest city in the Philippines, has virtually been destroyed by fires set by United States troops during their retreat.

* * *

Carrying out powerful onslaughts since their landing, the Japanese Forces operating on Panay Island today completed mopping-up operations. All key points on the coastal line connecting San Jose, Iloilo and Capiz have been brought under Japanese control, while enemy resistance in the mountain regions of the island has also been subjugated.

* * *

Powerful formations of Japanese aircraft today carried out bombing attacks for the fourth consecutive day on key points in Kiangsi Province, concentrating bombs upon Kian. Japanese air units also subjected strategic points in Chekiang Province to devastating assaults.

* * *

Chungking's growing fears that she would be left out in the "cold" now that the Anglo-Americans have completely drained her resources to further their own selfish ends became warranted as evidenced by the radio broadcast delivered by the newly appointed British Minister to the Middle East, Richard G. Casey, in which he emphasized the need for Britain's cooperation with the United States, but failed to make any mention of China or Russia.

* * *

The Imperial Naval Air Forces carried out heavy bombings on enemy airfields at Chuchow, Lishui and Yushan on April 21, 22 and 23.

JAPAN TAKES AMAZING STRIDES IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Brilliant Reorganization of Heavy Industries Makes Nation Economically Powerful

By SHOSHIRO KUDO
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

SHOSHIRO KUDO, chief of the investigation department of the Japan Hypothec Bank, with which institution he has been connected since 1910 in various capacities. He is also subsidiarily in the service of the Army, Foreign Office, Commerce and Industry Ministry and Tokyo Municipality.

Part I

What is called modern capitalism was first applied to the industries of Japan in the years immediately following the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5, or in the period from the close of the nineteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth century, by which time all the leading nations of the world had perfected their industries on the basis of power-capitalism. Japan, in order to overtake the western capitalist Powers in the industrial development, had to attain within an extremely limited space of time what the senior industrial nations had achieved in the course of half a century or more. As the economy of Japan then was centered on agriculture and as Japan was not blessed with sufficient raw materials, the application of the modern capitalistic system to industries was naturally concentrated on the branches of light industries where capital was relatively less organized. Consequently, the basic structure of Japanese industries was laid on cotton spinning and other light industries whose products were exported, and the reproduction was expanded by importing raw materials and other capital goods from abroad.

The capitalistic industrial system came to be established after the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. And when the first World War broke out in 1914, it offered a propitious opportunity for the economy of Japan to develop into an international factor of considerable importance. Due to the fact that all the senior industrial nations participated in the war, supplies of European and American goods to India and the southern Pacific countries were cut off. As a result, demand for Japanese goods witnessed broad expansions and the prices of Japanese commodities in the world markets made sharp advances. This served as a strong stimulus to the growth of Japanese industries. The extension and new installation of factories followed in succession in all branches of industry, while a marked technical progress was simultaneously registered. With these favorable developments, Japanese industries, although basically not fully independent, acquired a position where they were able to compete with the senior industrial nations of the West.

Expanded Industry

In the period of the post-war reaction (1919-1920), the industries of Japan suffered a severe blow owing to the loss of the markets abroad and intermittent labor disputes. However, business retrenchment, adjustment and consolidation of capital, which were carried out for the purpose of meeting the situation, tended to spur the tendency toward the concentration of industrial capital, facilitating the speedy emergence of capitalist economy, expansion of industrial enterprises and organization of a number of cartels and trusts. This trend became all the more accentuated by the financial panic that took place in 1927. The panic gave rise to an industrial rationalization movement, which brought about a further technical improvement, greater productive efficiency and lowering of production cost.

At the same time, various associations of manufacturers were formed in an attempt to restrict production, set up joint sales devices, conclude agreements on prices and conduct diverse other measures to control production and distribution. It may be pointed out that through these processes Japan's industries ascended to the levels of the senior industrial Powers of the world before the international economic panic occurred in the fall of 1929.

Simultaneous with the aftermath of the world economic depression, Japan in December, 1931, reimposed the embargo on gold exports. The resulting depreciation in the international exchange value of the yen, together with the highly developed manufacturing technique acquired through the industrial rationalization movement and continued since the financial panic of 1927, and also the relatively lower labor cost, enabled Japanese merchandise to obtain a marked favorable position in the world markets, and exports of Japan's industrial products recorded sharp and rapid expansions, despite the high tariff walls, import restrictions and prohibition and other restrictive measures which the various nations enforced against the entry of Japanese goods. The aggregate volume of Japanese exports represented no more than three per cent of the total world trade; still, it attracted considerable attention as the world trade was then remarkably on the decline.

Industry Advanced

Japan's industrial advancement was not merely due to the modernization of its industrial fabric, but also due to the employment of the indigenous commercial peculiarities to the best advantage of the nation. Strangely enough, the briskness of Japanese exports gave rise to the allegation in foreign countries that Japan was resorting to dumping. It must be emphasized that Japan never intentionally resorted to dumping.

The depreciation in the exchange value of the yen was not at all deliberately attempted by Japan; it simply corroborated the fact that its economic strength was still limited. Notwithstanding an expansion of productivity due to technical progress and the phenomenal stride of the spinning industry, the backbone of Japanese exports, which actually outstripped the Lancashire industry in efficiency, it may be said that the low labor cost was the principal factor in the advance of the export industries of Japan. The backwardness of agriculture was responsible for the low levels of labor wages. The earnings of the Japanese farm workers, which were so low that they could not be reckoned on a capitalistic business criterion, were persistently maintained unaltered by virtue of the tenancy system. These low levels of earnings of the farm workers naturally restrained the wages of industrial workers from rising. But it must be noted that the efficiency of Japanese industrial workers even at that time was rated at the same level as those of the senior industrial countries, although their earnings were far smaller than those of the workers of the highly developed capitalist nations.

The Japanese merchandise, which advanced during the period of the world economic crisis, thanks to the factors enumerated in the foregoing, however, soon had to put up with the tendency of forming economic blocs among the world Powers. Following the Ottawa Conference in July, 1932, the economic bloc of the British Empire was so bolstered that the British Dominions made attempts to close their doors to Japanese merchandise. This trend was not limited to the British Empire only. All the other Powers attempted to establish economically closer relations with their vast colonies in a way to organize their respective self-sufficient economy.

Counteract Tendency

In order to counteract this world-wide tendency, Japan was forced to proceed in a similar direction. With neither markets abroad nor vast natural resources under its control, Japan developed its industrial strength on the basis of international commerce. The immediate task that confronted Japan was stabilization of closer economic cooperation with adjacent countries, that is, Manchoukuo and China, and so it directed its efforts to acquire resources, as well as markets in Manchoukuo and China. These efforts in concert with the similar endeavors of Germany and Italy, which were in the same plight in Europe, finally developed into the demand for the construction of a new order of the world. Those Powers which adhere to the idea of maintaining the status quo not only failed to assume a conciliatory attitude, but also short-sightedly provoked the current world-wide war as an oppressive measure. Retrospectively, it must be observed that the Manchurian incident, the rupture of the World Economic Conference, the war in Ethiopia, the civil war in Spain, the China affair, the second European war and the present war in Greater East Asia are inevitable repercussions of the status quo policy of the "democratic" nations which selfishly divided the world into "have" and "have-not" spheres.

After the termination of the first phase of the China affair, Japan began to develop the natural resources of both Manchoukuo and occupied China, simultaneously executing industrial reorganization plans, and framing such legal instruments as the Law Concerning Export and Import Goods, the Temporary Capital Control Law, the National General Mobilization Law and the Materials Mobilization Plan Regulations. Nevertheless, the resources available in Manchoukuo and occupied China were not sufficient for the formation of a composite system of economic autarchy as against the greater sphere economy of the British Empire, the United States and the Soviet Union. In order to supplement this deficiency, Japan, in defiance of all difficulties, had to promote its international trade for the purpose of obtaining foreign currency required to purchase raw materials from abroad.

Yielded Brilliant Results

In consequence, Japan depended on the British Empire and the United States for approximately seventy per cent of its foreign trade.

The situation having been such, Japan's industries were not able to discard its dependence on foreign countries. However, the strenuous efforts directed toward industrial reorganization for the five years following the outbreak of the China affair yielded brilliant results, and the heavy industries of Japan underwent a complete change, making the nation economically powerful.

The newly acquired economic strength was found sufficient in case of necessity, to free Japan from the dependency on foreign countries. Following Washington's unilateral abrogation of the Japanese-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation in January, 1940, the United States either prohibited or restricted the exports of more than 170 kinds of products to Japan. In July, 1941, the United States, Britain, the Netherlands and the Pacific and Indian Ocean countries under their control froze the assets of Japan. Their act constituted a virtual declaration of war on this country. The very fact that vital strategic raw materials, which the hostile nations refused to supply in their attempts to exert economic pressure on Japan, were available in the southwestern Pacific region within the radius of the operations of the Japanese Navy, betrayed the effectiveness of the outrageous economic pressure. Japan was, therefore, compelled to take up arms to retrieve the situation. Hence, it is apparent that the Anglo-American nations propelled by their selfish motive precipitated the outbreak of the Pacific war on December 8, 1941, and Japan within a surprisingly short time reduced the entire area of Greater East Asia to insure its economic self-existence. In view of its latest supremacy in Greater East Asia, it has acquired the position of a "have" country.

(To Be Concluded)

Gems of Manyoshu

By Asataro Miyamori

Ohtomo no Sakanoe no Iratsume
(8th century)

Iratsume was the daughter of Ohtomo no Yasumaro, Senior Councilor of State. She was a representative poetess of the first half of the Nara Period; and in the number of poems included in the Manyoshu, she occupies the foremost rank among the poetesses represented in it.

Iratsume had two daughters, and the following verse was written when the younger one was married to Surugamaro, a warrior and poet.

On the Marriage of Daughter

Tamanushi ni Tama wa sazukete
Katsugatsu mo
Makura to ware wa Iza futari nen.

Ah! I have handed over
The jewel to its owner;
My dear pillow,
Let us two sleep together!

By Iratsume

Needless to say, the poetess' beloved daughter is compared to the jewel and the daughter's fiance to its owner—beautiful metaphors. This verse well portrays the feeling of relief mingled with anxiety of a mother who has sent away her beloved daughter who until yesterday used to sleep beside her.

Unknown Love

Natsu no nu no Shigemi ni sakeru
Himeyuri no
Shiraenu koi wa Kurushiki mono
wo.

How full of pain is love unknown!
A "lady-lily" blooming
Amidst luxuriant grasses,
Upon the summer moor alone.

By Iratsume

The "hime-yuri" or "lady-lily" is a beautiful lily-Lilium concolor: the red-star lily.

Kuratsukuri no Masuhito
(8th century)

Masuhito was a subordinate official of the "Takumi-Ryo" or "Office of Artisans." The following verse was composed when Prince Sai, Chief of the office in question, called at the poet's residence on the bank of the Saho River flowing near the ancient Capital of Nara.

Frogs

Omohoezu Kimaseru kimi wo
Sahogawa no
Kawazu kikasezu Kaeshitsuru
kamo.

How I regret to have let your
return—
Who unexpectedly called here—
Before the River Saho's frogs
With their sweet songs rejoiced
your ear!

"Kawazu" now means the common frog; but in the poet's day it meant a peculiar kind of small frog, found only in Japan, now popularly called "kajika" or "river-deer" or "kajikagaeru" by zoologists. The "kajika" (Polypedates buergeri Boulenger) is generally dark and has a clear sweet voice which is much appreciated both by poets and people in general. Let it be noted in passing that the ordinary frog is also appreciated by Japanese poets, to whose ear the frog does not croak but sings sweetly.

EFFECT OF PRESENT TOTAL WAR ON LAW OF NATIONS EXPLAINED

Expansion of State Control, Mobilization of All Man Power Create New Question

By KISABURO YOKOTA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

This war is a total war. It differs conspicuously from any of the past wars. World War I had some aspects of a total war, but they are negligible in comparison with those of the current titanic struggle. A full-fledged total war in the real sense of the term is on for the first time in history.

As the result, diverse issues affecting international law have arisen, issues which are fundamental and knotty. The first question is what is a total war? What are its characteristics? How does it differ from past wars How is it to be defined in international law?

The second problem is that a total war, because it assumes phases unseen before, is often found to make the existing international law of war hardly tenable, giving rise to violations. Some of these violations, however, defy a sweeping definition as such, in view of the radically changed complexion that has come over the present-day warfare. At any rate, it is undeniable that a serious friction has developed between the total war of today and the existing international law of war.

Then, what effect will this friction produce? Will it compel a revision or the discarding of some of the existing legal stipulations?

Such are the vital issues having to do with a total war vis-a-vis international law. In what follows an attempt is made to study these issues, although at least one of them belongs to the future and cannot be approached at this time.

Waged With Total Strength

A total war is a war which a State wages with its total strength. All the man power and resources of the State are controlled from a war standpoint and pitted against the enemy. Politics, economy, industry, culture, education, in fact every branch of State activity, are subordinated to, and so organized and operated as to serve war aims with the utmost efficiency. They are all liked at as means of fighting. That is a general outline of a total war.

In past wars, the man power and resources of a State were not mobilized on a total scale as combative means, at any rate not to the extent seen today. International law largely regarded State and people as separate entities. A war was considered essentially an affair between the belligerent States, with their respective peoples not directly concerned with it. It goes without saying, however, that since State and people are inseparably related, the latter was not free from the indirect effects of war. But they were always no more then indirect effects. The State alone was in charge of war.

The word "State" here used is distinct from people. It refers to State organs or, more exactly, the Government and its organs directly concerned with war.

This interpretation was made long ago by Rousseau and gained wide currency in the continental countries of Europe. In the Anglo-Saxon countries, however, the distinction between State and people was less precise, although the State was largely considered the sole prosecutor of war.

Defined as Inter-State Struggle

Hostile acts were, therefore, to be directed against a belligerent State and not against its people. Here the State means State organs, particularly the services which in international law are referred to as military strength. War, thus, was defined as an inter-State struggle by military strength. Direct attack on people and private property was prohibited. For instance, in land battles, offensives could be made against an enemy force at sight, but not on the general populace. In sea battles, enemy warships and public vessels were the object of attack, but not enemy civilian ships.

Of course, the seizure of private ships of enemy origin was recognized from the viewpoint that, seacraft being important means of transporting war goods, their capture would weaken the enemy's combative strength. But direct attack was prohibited. All that was recognized was to stop, search and, after identifying it as a ship of enemy origin, capture and remove it. This is another case in point where people were considered only indirectly concerned with war.

Most clearly illustrative of this State-people distinction is the definition of contrabands. When a warship of a belligerent State sights a craft carrying arms, munitions and other materials for the enemy State, they are confiscated as contraband goods. On the other hand, goods unusable for war purposes—free goods, so called—are exempt from confiscation. In the case of merchandise usable for war and other purposes as well, such as, for instance, foodstuffs and fuel, it is either confiscated or permitted to be carried to its destination depending on whether it will be used by the services and State organs or by the people.

All this State-people distinction is the background and, indeed, the logic of the existing international law.

Reverse Picture

Reverse the whole picture and we see the nature of the total war of today in bold relief. The manpower and resources of a State are thrown bodily into the war. People are under State control or, indeed, absorbed in the State and cannot, therefore, be considered distinctly separate from the State. It is superfluous to add that, since State control circumscribes not only people's physical freedom but their lives and activities, private property automatically falls under State restriction. The larger the extent of State control, the stronger the characteristics of a total war. Precisely interpreted in a legal light, therefore, a total war is a war for the prosecution of which a State absorbs its people and their property in State organism by means of State control.

With people under State control, civilian seacraft are not left at their free disposal. Instead, seacraft, in view of their importance as means of transportation, are under rigid State control. Many of them are commandeered and directly operated by the State or otherwise subject to varying degrees of State restriction. In any case, once under State supervision in any manner or form, private seacraft cease to be private but assume varying degrees of public nature.

Both the Axis and the anti-Axis camps are freely sinking enemy shipping at sight, and this is being taken as a matter of course. In international law, the distinction between private and public seacraft is determined not by whether they are under private or State ownership, but by whether they are under private or State management. Well, then, direct assault on civilian seacraft of enemy origin is not necessarily to be taken as being contravention of international law in these days of total war and sharp State control over shipping.

The same may be said of war contraband. Unlike the case in past wars, there is practically no line drawn between contraband and free goods, between merchandise for State or military use and that for civilian use. Indiscriminate capture of all goods intended for the enemy country is the rule. Not only imports into, but even exports from an enemy country have become subject to confiscation, a serious thing in the light of the existing rules.

Difficult to Differentiate

This, however, cannot be explained away in a sweeping fashion as being against the existing international law on warfare. With people under State control, it is extremely difficult, in fact meaningless, to differentiate goods for State or military use from those for civilian consumption. Take, for instance, foodstuffs. The State controls and distributes them appropriately among the services, government organs and people. Even if such a distinction were possible, however, the fact is that each new import of foodstuffs, originally meant for civilian consumption, adds that much to the food resources of the country and the surplus can be transferred to military or government consumption. This makes discriminate treatment meaningless and even justifies indiscriminate capture and confiscation.

All in all, wholesale seizure of goods sent to an enemy country such as is taking place in the present war, is not to be summarily banded as illegal, when it is remembered that this is a total war and that State control is enforced over those goods.

I think I have thrashed out issues of immediate importance, namely, the definition, especially legal, of the total war and its friction with the existing international law of war. What effect this friction will have and whether it will ultimately result in a revision or the abolition of some of the present legal provisions is a question for consideration in the future.

Finally, it is often said that international law is at present being seriously and frequently violated, that it even has been scrapped. But this, to my mind, is overstating the matter. Admittedly, the breaking of international law is frequent, and some of the cases are indisputable. Others, however, although apparently illegal, are often found compatible with the underlying principles of the law, when the character of the new type of warfare called a total war is taken into consideration. This is a fact which it is necessary and worth while to make clear for the sake of the dignity of international law and in the name of common truth.